St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879. NO. 142.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPE'S THEATER. NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS.
The Only First-Class Theater in St. Louis.
Io Triumphe!
Positive and Permanent Success.

BEAUTY, Fashion and Wealth to witness the opening of the grandest and most elegant Dramatic Temple in America.
The Distinguished Tragedian, Mr.
LAWRENCE BARRETT
Supported by EBEN PLYMPTON and his own selected company. Friday and Saturday nights, September 26 and 27.
MERCHANT OF VENICE
AND
DAVID GARRICK.
Box-sheet for next week now open at Pope's Theater box office.
Monday, September 29—A New Play.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

FRIDAY, September 26, 1879—
Last night but one.
NEIL BURGESS,
In Nasby's comedy of
"The Widow Bedott."
Monday, September 29.—ALLEN, DELEHANTY & HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.
Sale of seats for John McCullough's engagement opens Monday, September 29.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Matinee.
BUFFALO BILL'S
(HON. W. F. CODY)
New Drama entitled
MAY CODY; or, Lost and Won,
Introducing a troupe of Genuine Indians.
Monday, September 29.—Original Fatinitza Company, from the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Rich! Rare!! Beautiful!!!
Vocal Music and Lecture by Full Blood
CHEROKEE INDIANS.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL—Thursday, 8 p. m., Sept. 25; Saturday at 2 and 8 p. m., Sept. 27; Sunday at 2 and 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
The Lecture will be interpreted.
Subject: "Origin of the Indian," by an Indian.
Sabbath School, Temperance and Church Music only. All vocal.
Tickets on sale at Balmer & Weber's.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.

Messrs. Soderer & Ball's Entertainments
OF
ART ILLUSTRATIONS.
Tuesday, September 30—London.
Wednesday, October 1—Italy.
Thursday, October 2—Holy Land.
Friday, October 3—Paris.
Saturday Matinee—Rome.
Saturday evening—Germany.

AMATEUR PINAFORE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
October 6th and 8th.
Under Direction of PROF. ALLMAN.
Tickets for sale at Balmer & Weber's, Book and News Company, Alexander's and Catlin's Drug Stores.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

100 Costly Prizes for One Dollar!
CONCERT, TABLEAUX, PANORAMA, MILITARY DRILL, BY HOME AND VISITING COMPANIES, AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS, ALL FOR 25 CENTS.
Silk Flag for Most Popular Company!
Valuable Sword for Most Popular Captain!
Silver-Mounted Revolver for Most Popular Gentleman!
Handsome China Breakfast Set for Most Popular Lady!
Hundreds of Prizes, 25c a Chance
ROCK CHURCH FAIR,
September 29, 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4,
At UHRIG'S CAVE.
FREE ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHILDREN TUESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Prof. Wise's
NOCTURNAL BALLOON VOYAGE
LINDELL PARK,
To-Morrow, Sunday, Afternoon.

INFLATION COMMENCES AT NOON.
Balloon Sails at 5 O'clock Sharp.

Admission - - - - -	25c
Children under 12 - - -	15c

19th ST. LOUIS FAIR
AND
EXPOSITION
OPENS
SEPT. 22, 1879,
Closes Saturday, Oct. 11, 1879.
PREMIUMS, $50,000!
Military Mancuvers, Sept. 22 to Oct. 4.

During the first and second weeks of the Exposition Grand Industrial Display of Machinery, Mechanical Arts, Agricultural Implements, Minerals, Textile Fabrics, Silks and a beautiful collection of Paintings, obtained from European Galleries and from private collections at Eastern cities.
Zoological Garden open at all times.
Grandest Military Contest of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery ever witnessed in this country. Inspection of troops by all the Governors of the Western States.
October 4, 1879, Grand Sham Battle at the Fair Grounds, in which several Regiments of Infantry, Battalion of Cavalry and Three Batteries of Artillery will take active part.
Great American Dog Show—Premium, $2,000.
Tuesday, October 7, Grand Night Parade of the Veiled Prophets.
All letters directed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.
GERARD B. ALLEN, President.
G. O. KALB, Secretary.

HOT LUNCH!

On and after September 15, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 5 to 6 p. m., for the especial accommodation of officers of the Court-house, jurors and witnesses.
PHILIP A. BAMBERGER,
No. 7. N. Fifth street, opposite Court-house.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN on improved city property.
CAVENDER & ROWSE,
600 Olive street.

We are Selling Men's Nobby Suits
$12, $15 AND $18,
Finer, Made and Trimmed Better and More Stylish than Suits Made to Order for Double the Money. The
"GOLDEN EAGLE,"
119, 121, 123 Fifth; 508 and 510 Pine.
Return any purchases not satisfactory, and money will be refunded.
DANIEL C. YOUNG, Manager.

1879. FALL MEETING! 1879.
ST. LOUIS
Jockey AND Trotting Club.

Three Grand Gala Days
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
October 1st, 2d and 3d.
The Great Western
CONGRESS OF TROTTING FLYERS!
THE PACING WHIRLWINDS,
SLEEPY TOM, MATTIE HUNTER,
ROWDY BOY and LUCY,
Will contend for a
$1,500 PURSE, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.

The astonishing exhibitions of speed displayed by these truly great and phenomenal pacers has excited the wonder and admiration of the whole continent.

A Brilliant Array of
TROTTING CELEBRITIES

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

Three Minute Class—Purse $1,000.
$500 TO FIRST; $250 TO SECOND; $150 TO THIRD AND $100 TO FOURTH.
1. J. L. Ferguson's b. s., Daniel Allen.
2. W. L. Crockett's b. g., Elmer F.
3. Jerry Monroe's g. g., Don Quixote.
4. J. F. Smith's b. g., W. H. Holly.
5. W. F. Myer's b. m., Mary M.
6. Charles Clarke's br. m., Drift.
7. Macey Bros.' br. m., Largesse.
8. W. C. France's bl. s., France's Alexander.
9. John M. Edwards' bl. g., Fred Douglass.
10. Henry H. Gilman's ch. s., Robert McGreggor.
11. Con Lewis' g. g., S. J. Patton.
12. Geo. D. Kelley's ch. g., Josephus.

2:19 Class—Purse, $1,000.
$500 TO FIRST; $250 TO SECOND; $150 TO THIRD, AND $100 TO FOURTH.
1. R. C. Pate's ch. m., Katie Middleton.
2. Jerry Monroe's g. g., Charley Ford.
3. Alden Goldsmith's b. g., Driver.
4. Frank Vanness' b. s., Bonesetter.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 2d OCTOBER.

2:30 Class—Purse, $1,000.
$500 TO FIRST; $250 TO SECOND; $150 TO THIRD AND $100 TO FOURTH.
1. R. C. Pate's bl. g., Green Charley.
2. J. F. Smith's w. m., Sucker Maid.
3. John Splan's br. s., Wedgewood.
4. W. H. Hamilton's b. g., Mat. Kirkwood.
5. Tip Bruce's br. m., Fanny Bobinson.
6. C. H. Purdy's b. g., Ike Marvel.
7. W. T. Dickson's br. s., Banner Boy.

Free for All Pacers—Purse, $1,500.
$750 TO FIRST, $375 TO SECOND, $225 TO THIRD AND $150 TO FOURTH.
1. Joseph Udell's ch. g., Sleepy Tom.
2. R. C. Pate's ch. m., Mattie Hunter.
3. Charles Forth's bl. g., Rowdy Boy.
4. Keys & Callen's gr. m., Lucy.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, 3d OCTOBER.

2:50 Class—Purse, $1,000.
$500 TO FIRST; $250 TO SECOND; $150 TO THIRD AND $100 TO FOURTH.
1. Jerry Monroe's g. g., Don Quixote.
2. J. F. Smith's b. g., W. H. Holly.
3. Alex Gillespie's br. g., Singular.
4. Jas. Brackett's r. g., Windsor.
5. Charles Clarke's br. m., Drift.
6. Woodward, Thornton & Giltner's ch. s., Forrest Gold Dust.
7. Jno. M. Edward's bl. g., Fred Douglas.
8. Al Carlyle's b. m., Duck.
9. W. C. France's bl. s., France's Alexander.
10. H. L. Gilman's ch. s., Robert McGreggor.
11. Hubbel & Quarles' b. m., Baby.
12. Con. Lewis' g. g., S. J. Patton.
13. Geo. D. Kelly's ch. g., Josephus.
14. J. L. Ferguson's b. s., Daniel Allen.

2:22 Class—Purse, $1,000.
$500 TO FIRST; $250 TO SECOND; $150 TO THIRD, AND $100 TO FOURTH.
1. R. C. Pate's ch. m., Katie Middleton.
2. Charley Frost's g. m., Kitty Bates.
3. John Splan's b. g., Gloster.
4. A. W. Longley's br. s., Monroe Chief.
5. Macey Bros'. ch. s., Post Boy.
6. W. H. Crawford's b. g., Lew Scott.
7. J. Knauber's b. g., Deck Wright.
8. J. A. Chambers' bl. g., Clifton Boy.

Reduced Rates on all Railroad and Packet Lines.
Half Fare on Keokuk Northern Line.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission, - - 50 Cents.	Grand Stand, 50 Cents Extra.
Weekly Quarter Stretch Badges, - - - - - -	$6 00
Daily Quarter Stretch Badges, - - - - - - -	2 00

Franklin Avenue and Olive Street Cars and Narrow Gauge Railroad convey passengers direct to the Grounds.
E. C. LACKLAND, President.

OUR STOCK
IS A
COMPLETE EXPOSITION
OF
DRY GOODS MANUFACTURES.
SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.,
Washington Ave. and Fifth St.

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY
OPENING OF
FALL SUPPLY
AN IMMENSE STOCK,
Thoroughly assorted, embracing everything NOVEL, DESIRABLE or USEFUL for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Youths and Children in
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
We mention only a few of
THE GREATEST JOBS!

Lot Ladies' Solid Colors, extra long, full regular made, at 6 pairs for $2 25.
Lot Ladies' Plain Colors, extra long, embroidered, full regular made, at 50c each.
Besides many, very many, other Great Drives in Ladies' Hosiery, both fancy and solid colors.
Lot misses' and children's fancy hose, new styles, the best value ever offered over our counters, at 25c.
Lot misses' and children's fleece-lined, extra quality, regular made, 5 pairs for $1.
In addition, a GREAT MANY DRIVES in misses' and children's fancy and plain colored hose.
Lot gents' fancy socks, full regular made, 25c.
Lot gents' solid colors, embroidered, only 25c.
Lot gents' fancy, beautiful goods, superior quality, 50c.
Lot gents' merino vests, special job, 50c.
Lot gents' merino vests, much better goods, 65c.
Lot gents' merino drawers, cheap, indeed, only 37 1-2c a pair.

COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION
OF THE
NATIONAL
Militia Convention!
BY THE
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL GUARD,
(1st Regiment N. G. M.),
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30.

Only Appearance in St. Louis of the famous **CHICKASAW GUARDS** In the Silent Manual and other fancy drills.

The "Chicks" are noted for their proficiency in fancy work, and, as it is something not permissible at the Exposition contests, this is the only opportunity the people of St. Louis will have of seeing the champions of the South.

Arrival and First Appearance of the **ROCKFORD RIFLES** The Champions of Northwestern Illinois.

Appearance of **CO. K** Captain McCoy.
The Champions of St. Louis.

Special Performance by **CO. B** Captain Walbridge.

Guard Mounting & Dress Parade by the **FIRST REGIMENT N. G. M.** St. Louis National Guard.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as an

HONORARY RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, Chairman; Samuel Cupples, R. M. Scruggs, A. A. Mellier, Jos. C. Cabot, Wm. A. Hargadine, S. M. Dodd, John T. Davis, A. W. Slayback, T. B. Edgar, John G. Priest, Gen. D. M. Frost, Jas. F. Aglar, D. P. Rowland, S. H. Laflin, Jos. Schnaider, Gen. John S. Marmaduke, Henry Benecke, Hon. J. L. D. Morrison, A. W. Soper, Joseph Franklin, John A. Scudder, Carlos S. Greeley, C. M. Donaldson, E. C. Simmons, Abram Nave, Adolphus Busch, Chas. C. Maffitt, E. O. Stanard, Isaac Cook, R. P. Tansey, Daniel Catlin.

FLOOR COMMITTEE:

Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Squires, Chairman; Major Geo. J. Chapman; Lieutenants Bartholow, Smyth, Kennett, Kretschmar, Beck, Platt and Skipwith; Sergeant-Major Geo. H. Loker; Messrs. Willmain, Comfort, David Prince, L. M. Ball, T. P. Pettis, Geo. M. Paschall, Chauvenet, S. A. Gore, J. A. Aderton, Manny, Gregg, O. G. Shands, A. L. Thompson, Metcalf, Walsh, L. M. Kennett, Bowen, Luke and Jamison.

ADMISSION TO FLOOR - - - - $1 00.

In consequence of the already large sale of tickets and the necessity for ample drilling space on the floor, it has been decided to throw open the

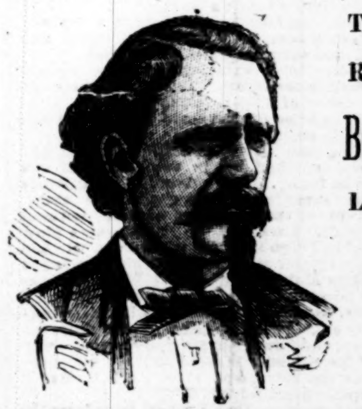
GALLERY AT THE RATE OF FIFTY CENTS.

BOWMAN & BLEYER,
WINE MERCHANTS,
FOURTH & WALNUT STS.,
Will Retail WINES AND LIQUORS by the Gallon or Case, at Wholesale Prices. Mail or personal orders will have prompt attention and be delivered free of charge.

OUR PRICE LIST:

WINES.	Per Gallon.	WHISKIES.	Per Gallon.
Kelley Island Catawba, vintage 1876	$1 25	W. S. Stone, Sour Mash, 1875	$3 50
" " " 1874	1 50	Anderson, Sour Mash, 1876	3 25
Sweet Catawba, vintage 1875	1 25	Anderson, Sour Mash, 1877	2 75
Delaware, vintage 1876	2 00	Bear Grass, 1876	2 50
Virginia Seedling, vintage 1875	1 50	Bear Grass, 1877	2 25
California Hock, vintage 1876	1 25	Our Private Stock	2 50
" Riesling, vintage 1875	1 50	Gordon Sour Mash	2 00
" Zinfandel, vintage 1875	2 00	Marshall Bourbon	1 75
" Muscatelle, vintage 1875	2 00	CASE WINES.	Per Case.
" Port, vintage 1876	1 50	Sans Pareil Champagne, 1 doz. qts	$12 00
" Sherry, vintage 1876	1 50	" " per 2 doz. pts	14 00
" Angelica, vintage 1876	1 50	Imperial, qts	11 00
" Brandy, vintage 1876	3 00	Imperial, pts	12 00
" Brandy, vintage 1870	5 00	Rhine Wine	6 00
Imported Clarets, "Medoc"	1 50	Clarets, from $4 00 to	9 00
Imported Clarets, "St. Julien"	2 00	Young's English Malt Extract, 7 doz. pints, per doz	2 50
WHISKIES.	Per Gallon.		
McBrayer, Sour Mash, 1873	$4 50		

Lowest Prices to Cash and Prompt Time Buyers, at wholesale.



THE ONLY Small Havanas, 3 for 10c
Regular Size Havana Filler, 5c.
Best Full Size Spanish, 3 for 25c.
Large Size Imported, 10c and Up.
JOE CLARKE,
MAKER AND IMPORTER,
No. 414 Washington Avenue.

Alexander's Drug-Store,
S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Alexander's Unrivaled Cologne Water; Perfume Fragrant and Lasting.
Alexander's Rose and Orris Tooth Powder.
Alexander's Rose Tooth Paste.
Alexander's Lozenges of Chlorate Potash and Muriate of Ammonia, for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and very useful to Clear the Voice in Singing.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded from Pure Medicines and by Competent Apothecaries.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
NOTE—Will re-occupy Fifth and Olive Street Building as soon as completed.

SOUVENIRS OF SONG.

The Monotony in Music Abrogated by Our Accomplished Amateurs.

Notes of Local Musical Events.

The week has been distinguished by two live concerts coming suddenly upon the dreary musical expanse much like the falling of manna in the wilderness, like rain upon the parched earth, like the glow of morning upon the retreating shades of night. It has again been proven possible to bring some of our musical forces to the front. Let the succeeding weeks be bright with song.

MISS FRITCH'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

In this community Miss Fritch is known as one of the most indefatigable of students. With fine natural gifts she has neglected no opportunity of improvement. The result was seen in her concert last evening, in which she attempted the most difficult things and fairly gained a triumph in them all. The severe discipline of the past few months under the best teachers in Europe has done much to develop, to broaden, to round into evenness and symmetry a voice which had by nature register, melody and flexibility far beyond what is the endowment of most singers in these respects. Miss Fritch's European teachers found her voice advanced in culture by judicious home training, and ready for the best results of their superior methods. That her progress while abroad was so unusual as to excite the surprise and admiration of her instructors is a matter of history. Youth, physique, determination, reinforced the qualities already enumerated, and scored a victory in the time usually allotted to the fair commencement of a like undertaking. Miss Fritch, though not yet an artist, exhibits unquestioned artistic qualities, some qualified, some ripe and satisfying. Enough there is to show that she has profited by the opportunities of the past and with her purposes of study and success has before her a promising future.

In nothing has Miss Fritch gained more than in pronunciation—formerly one of her chief difficulties, now one of her most obvious advantages. That in her English songs especially there is a perceivable tendency to a little exaggeration in this respect is true; but this will be modified as the control of the consonants is more and more assured by time and use. There are many of our singers who could profit by Miss Fritch's example of care in the use of the common words of our mother tongue.

The concert introduced for the first time this season the Philharmonic Quintette, Anton, Spiering, Boehmen, Meyer and Hammerstein, who played a single number with that accustomed style of masterly interpretation which, although our St. Louis people do not seem to know the fact, puts this among the best musical organizations in this country. Mr. Geo. Heerich, a violinist who, though not professional, so amply realizes every expectation that he can hardly be called an amateur, played a concerto by Vieuxtemps and a sonate for violin by Beethoven.

Mr. Oscar Steins, long the favorite baritone of St. Louis concert audiences, sang in his winsome way Schubert's tempestuous song, "The Erl King," and a song by Brandeis, "The Wish."

Mr. Alfred G. Robyn played all the piano accompaniments with his usual skill and sympathy; and to those who know what this means nothing of deserved praise for Mr. Robyn's playing can be added to this statement.

The response of the public to the entertainment offered by Miss Fritch last evening must have been highly gratifying to all concerned. The audience was surprisingly large, notwithstanding the preoccupation of all St. Louis at this time in other than musical ways; and surprisingly warm and enthusiastic as well, about every number on the programme receiving an encore. The floral offerings to the beneficiary were abundant and costly, and the whole occasion was worthy of St. Louis.

The arrangements for the concert were confided to Mr. L. S. Stone, who executed his grateful task with tact and fidelity.

BREVES AND SEMI-BREVES.

Have not Gabuzzi's "lone fishermen" done duty in duet long enough and often enough? Isn't it about time for "I Pescatori" to be laid on the shelf?

On dit: That a prominent church in the West End will be in want of a basso very soon. The men with "double D" in their lower register and a high baritone quality besides, may get themselves in readiness for an interview.

The Apollos had a good rehearsal last Monday evening under their new director, Prof. Otten. The Harmonics are not yet in motion, lacking as yet something of the required associate membership of one hundred and fifty subscribers.

There was a reception given to Dr. Goodell at the Pilgrim Church last Monday evening, which included some very pleasing musical features furnished by Miss Flesh, Miss Urquhart, Mr. Poindexter, and the talented pianist Mr. A. G. Robyn.

The concert, dress drill and hop of Bain's Zouaves took place at the Chamber of Commerce last Thursday evening, and was much enjoyed. The vocal music was furnished by Miss Fannie Flesh, Miss Nellie Uhl, Mr. Phil. Branson and Mr. Jos. Saler. The Arsenal Band furnished the instrumental music.

THE choir of the Union M. E. Church are preparing the programme for two concerts, the first of which will be given in October, and the second about the 1st of December. The well known ability of the members of this choir makes it certain that these concerts will have the flavor of a most worty and gratifying success.

Any "young artiste" may profitably heed a suggestion that there is no so successful way of singing the familiar home and heart ballads of the people as to sing them with simple naturalness and feeling. Any hand that changes them by unusual phrasing or embellishment is a vandal hand, even though it be the big hand of Stockhausen, and the people resent the sacrilege.

It is understood that last evening was the first public appearance of Mr. Louis Hammerstein with the excellent quintette elsewhere mentioned. This may account for the fact that his playing was entirely too noisy for the delicate effect of the strings. Mr. Hammerstein is an excellent pianist, but it would be wrong to assert that, in relation to the other instruments, his playing last night was quite like that of Miss Lina Anton or Mr. Alfred G. Robyn with the Philarmonics in other seasons.

A funeral was attended on Wednesday last at which some of our best-known singers were asked to assist with appropriate music. Having done so, they must have been greatly surprised to find their acceptable services recognized, on the following day, by a courteous note of acknowledgment and appreciation from the near friend of the deceased who had charge of the funeral arrangements. So thoughtful a mark of consideration is so unusual as to be worthy of note. Apropos of the above it may be remarked that a good many ungenerous and undeserved slurs are made by the public against the amiability of singers as a class. The truth is that the aforesaid public has, in many instances, a very suggestive and promising way of soliciting favors of singers, and forgets to be thankful or even courteous after the service has been rendered.

Announcement has been made by a morning paper of the formation of a quartette consisting of Mrs. Peebles, Miss Uhl, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Saler, "to study a high order of church music." Good. There is always room for something more and better of a "high order," in church music, and "study" is certainly a good thing. But is this one of those arrangements in which "coming events cast their shadows before?" And if a fashionable church in the West End that dispenses a great deal of music should happen to want a "high order" of it, and should find an organization already furnished with a supply of the article, would there be two sets of people fittingly made happy—say about January 1, 1880? As Mr. Lincoln was wont to remark, "When you have a hole of any dimensions, it is a great act of statesmanship to find a peg that will exactly fill it." It would look to a man up a tree as if this again "is about the size of it."

Reception of the Militia Convention.

The reception tendered the delegates to the National Militia Convention by the First Regiment State National Guard, at the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday evening, promises to be something unusually fine. The members of the gallant First are working hard in preparation for the event, and say they propose to show their distinguished visitors something in the shape of an entertainment which they will remember with pleasure long after they shall have left St. Louis behind them. The POST-DISPATCH hazards nothing in saying that if the entertainment is not first-class, in every way, it will certainly be the first time in the history of the St. Louis National Guard.

The committee of arrangements have been working day and night for the past two weeks and say now they are in a position to have every confidence in the satisfactory result of their labors. Invitations have been sent to President Hayes and suite, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock and other prominent officers of the army; Governors Phelps, Cullom, Williams, Bishop, Blackburn, and others of this and adjoining States, as well as a large number of prominent statesmen and other notables. The committee have already received affirmative responses from some, and are now awaiting replies. Everything now promises that the Chamber of Commerce will be graced next Tuesday night by an assemblage which, for beauty, intelligence and high social, civil and military character, has never yet been seen within its walls.

Everything is being done that will add to the comfort of the audience and the guests. The seating arrangement will be the most complete yet seen in the grand hall. The cloak rooms and ladies' retiring rooms will be in charge of trustworthy attendants. The hall will be a blaze of light from floor to gallery. The Arsenal band will furnish the music for the occasion, and have selected a number of new pieces especially for the occasion. Arrangements have been made with the leading street railways to run cars to 2 o'clock a. m., beyond which time it is hardly probable the dress hop, which concludes the entertainment, will extend.

In consequence of the large sale of tickets, and the necessity of reserving a good deal of space on the floor, it has been decided to throw open the gallery, where chairs will be placed. From this vantage ground a magnificent panoramic view may be obtained of the scene below.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Balls and Parties Give Way to Military Drills.

A Dull Social Week—Brilliant Military Ball Next Week.

During the past week young St. Louis society has been wrapt up in the military contests at the Fair to such an extent that there have been almost no social events down town. Day and night the gallant young local soldiery have been drilling in their various armories, or viewing other drills at the Fair Grounds, with no time left for even calling on their young lady friends. The Chickasaws and the visiting officers from other cities have renewed their acquaintance with St. Louis belles, and also made many new friends. Every afternoon has seen a number of prominent society young ladies in the directors box of the Fair Grounds Amphitheater, duly admiring and breaking the hearts of their plumed military friends. Next week there will be several large military balls and a number of small private entertainments given by different sets among the military fraternity.

Notes.

Col. N. J. Colman returned home from the East yesterday.

Miss Nellie Collins has returned from her summer visit East.

General Jas. H. Wilson and family will return to-day from the East.

Miss Mary St. Gem is visiting Mrs. Ellis Pepper, of Sheridan avenue.

Mrs. J. C. Thompson, nee Miss Van Studdiford, is visiting her old home.

The Misses Staehr, of 1708 Olive street, returned home this week from the North.

There are quite a number of Memphis and Louisville ladies in the city who daily visit the Fair.

The formal opening of the St. Louis Club last Tuesday evening was quite a social event. The society reporters got the "grand bounce," however, and only meagre lists of the ladies present were obtainable.

Cards are out for the wedding on Wednesday next of Mr. Thos. K. Carlin and Miss Regena Mullery. The ceremony will be solemnized at the Cathedral at 2 o'clock in the presence of numerous friends of the happy couple.

Lieut. Archie Gibson, one of the West Point judges at the Fair Grounds this week, is a son of Lawyer Charles Gibson of this city. Several of the other visiting judges are visiting with young Mr. Gibson at his father's residence on Lafayette avenue.

Tickets have not been issued yet to the Veiled Prophets, ball on October 7th, owing to a delay in printing them. This will leave invited ladies very little time to purchase their costumes. Still, many ladies know that they will be invited, and have prepared themselves.

At the Fair Grounds yesterday a large bevy of society young ladies voted the crowns, etc., among St. Louis captains as follows: Capt. C. Jeff Clark, King of Beauty; Capt. Wm. Bull, First Valet; Capt. W. Hazzard, Second Valet; Capt. R. H. Allen, Third Valet. Crowns of jimpson weed will be provided.

On Tuesday night occurs the ball of the First Regiment National Guards, at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, in honor of the Militia Convention of the United States, which will then be in session here. The Guards never do anything that is not of the most select and brilliant kind. The attendance of distinguished military gentlemen will be very large.

One more St. Louis society young gentleman has been captured out of the city. On Wednesday last Mr. Walter Mellier, son of A. A. Mellier, Esq., was married at Kansas City to Ella Mabry, daughter of Maj. Seth. Mabry, of Austin, Texas. The wedding took place in the presence of a few intimate friends at the residence of Capt. E. B. Millett, of Kansas City, the Rev. A. D. Madeira officiating.

The concert and hop of the St. Louis Zouaves at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, on Thursday night last, was a perfect success. The concert was good, but the dance which followed was better. The attendance was large and of high character, as was evidenced by the number of carriges which thronged the sidewalks about Third and Chestnut streets till well into Friday morning.

On Thursday evening next the West End Guard will be entertained by their Brevet Captain, Miss Eugenie Cuthbert, at the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets. The cards of invitation were made out as a military order from the Captain Brevet, and reissued to the company by Captain Smith. The entertainment is looked forward to by the company with most pleasurable anticipations.

At the crowing of the Queen of Beauty and her Maids of Honor at the Fair Grounds yesterday, on the conclusion of the cavalry tournament, three different crowns were tendered Miss Nellie Haseltine, all of which she gracefully declined. The arrangement for the coronation ceremonies were such as to needlessly embarrass a young lady. Miss Nellie Haseltine was not the only one who declined to be led down from the directors' stand, through a crowded gateway and up to the pagoda, and then back again, through the same battery of masculine eyes.

The St. Louis Light Guard will give a grand promenade concert and ball next Friday evening, at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, in honor of the two sets of Queens of Beauty and Maids of Honor crowned by them in their two late cavalry tournaments. This will be, perhaps, the choicest social even occurring during the Exposition, although less largely attended than the Veiled Prophets' ball. The young Queens and their maids will of course appear with their beautiful crowns and wreaths on, and will hold High Court in the ball-room. The young ladies chosen at yesterday's tournament were a bevy of beauties that any city in the land might be proud of. They were as follows: Miss Cora Baker, a most charming, petite blonde, chosen Queen by Mr. J. R. Farrar; Miss Alice Cohen is a bewitching little blonde, who formerly resided in New Orleans, but has made St. Louis chiefly her home for the last three years. She was chosen First Maid of Honor by E. Todd. Miss Laura D. January, of Ferguson Station, who was also chosen Queen on last week's tourney, and is therefore the possessor of two crowns, was elected Second Maid of Honor by Mr. E. G. Cherbonnier. She is a tall blonde of most pleasing appearance. Miss Susie Norvell made an exceedingly pretty Third Maid of Honor, having a natural queenly and commanding figure. She was chosen by Mr. J. W. Brantley. The Fourth Maid of Honor was Miss Aurelia Mulhall, daughter of Mr. Jos. Mulhall. She was led in by Mr. C. Cherbonnier, and looked a ver
American "Empress Eugenie." The Qu
and Maid of last week's tourney, pr
reported, were Miss Laura D. Janu
Miss Ella M. Furstenheim, of
Maid; Miss Cornelia Bissell
Anna C. Rudd, Third M
Carter, Fourth Maid

ON THE PIPING SHEPHERD OF FORTUNY.

The following poem, by Charles de Kay, appears in Scribner for October, accompanied by a large engraving, by Cole, of Fortuny's painting of the little Greek who is the subject of the lines:

Gone is Hellas, fane and idol,
Gone are those symmetric men
Wise to bridle
Luxury with simplest regimen;
Yes, her temples are the robber's den.

Outer Goths and inner Vandals
Hurled the dainty columns down.
Art her sandals
Dusted of the vileness that the town
Boasted 'mid the symbols of renown.

But the ocean held its azure
As when triremes smote the foam.
Nor could Asia
That corrupt, nor shameful acts at home,
No, nor all the pompous wealth of Rome.

Horns of tender yearlings budded,
Grasses sang and flow'rets blew;
Sunshine flooded
Cape and steep with glory ever true,
Ruined isles with beauty always new.

On a time there seized a shepherd
Thought that caught him like the spring
Of a leopard,
Forcing him aside his cloak to fling,
Pipe a stave, and wondrous wild to sing—

Not of Athens, nor the splendor
Of the arts in olden time,
But of tender
Tasks of love and deeds of manly prime,
Modern life in many a homely rhyme—

Sing his joyous lot in breathing
Winds of ocean, air and earth,
And of wreathing
Dance and hymnal to the sunbeam's birth,
Crowns of ivy to the god of mirth.

As the flocks above him hovered
One from Spain who loved the old and new;
Him discovered
While again his pipe he blew,
He with joy the pretty shepperd drew.

Who was he so gleeful-hearted
Save Fortuny, man and child?
He departed
Art from out the air and sea beguiled.
Art once more on Magna Græcia smiled.

THE BLACK DEATH.

A Story of the Year 1871—The Expiation of Mashka Soldatka.

It was the summer of 1871, Dubrovo, district of Viazma, province Smolensk. We were enjoying our evening tea on the balcony, in company with Gribanoff (the schoolmaster), when Tliusha (a young peasant about sixteen years of age, and the best pupil in our school) ran into the garden and up the steps of the balcony to where we were sitting.

"Oh, Demitri Ivanovich!" he cried to the doctor, "come quick; there is something the matter in the village!"

"What is it?" we both asked. "Has an accident happened?"

"Well, yes," the boy answered; "nobody knows what it is. The old Akulina was out on her field, reaping corn. As she did not return after sunset, her little ones at home became uneasy, and ran to the neighbors, crying and all in a flurry. My father and I had just came home with the cart, when the children came to our isba (cottage). So we jumped in again and drove out to where Akulina's field is. And there we found her, sure enough, lying on her back motionless, breathing hard, and all livid in the face. We lifted her into the cart and brought her home, where she is now lying, still insensible. Now come, Doctor, there is no time to lose."

The Doctor snatched up his cap, ran into the house to fetch a few medicine bottles, and a moment after we were all three on our way to the village, about half a mile distant from the house.

"What do you think about it?" I asked my friend in an undertone.

"Cholera!" he answered. "There can be no doubt about it. Our turn has come now," he added with a deep sigh. "Poor people!"

On reaching the house where the sick woman lay, we noticed from outside that, according to the superstitious custom of the Russian peasantry, all the windows in the cottage were closely shut. "Fresh air is poison for the sick," says the *moujic*.

We entered the front room of the house. There on the floor lay the patient, breathing hard, and a shiver shaking her body. Her eyes opened and closed repeatedly with an unconscious, convulsive movement; her face bore a livid hue, and on touching her hand we found it cold as ice. The atmosphere in the close, miserable room was stifling and mephitical to the last degree. The children were all huddled together in a corner, crying bitterly, and evidently in the greatest awe. An old woman, Tliusha's grandmother, had accompanied us into the house, but on seeing the prostrate body of poor Akulina, she screamed aloud: "God have mercy on us, it is the Black Death!" and ran out into the street.

The first thing we did was to throw open all the windows and doors and order the children out of the house. The doctor poured some opium drops through the firmly set teeth of the patient, and then ran out to fetch the necessary materials for hot compresses, bidding me keep watch in the meanwhile. In about a quarter of an hour he returned in an awful state of wrath and excitement.

"The cowards!" he exclaimed. "The news of the Black Death having made its appearance has spread like lightning through the whole village. Every one ran away from me and bolted his door against me, as if I were the plague itself."

Akulina's children shared the same fate with the Doctor. No one in the village consented to shelter them. I was obliged to take them to our house, where I entrusted them to the care of old Gavrilytch, the servant, cook, major domo—in fact, the general tyrant of our household—an old pensioned soldier, who had looked death in the face in at least a score of battles, and on whom even the thought of the cholera was unable to produce the slightest impression.

"You are not afraid, Gavrilytch?" I asked the veteran with a smile.

"Afraid?" he answered, laughing contemptuously. "The moujix is afraid, because the moujix is by nature stupid and uneducated, but we (he always spoke of himself as of a whole regiment)—we are not so easily frightened."

Before returning to the village I despatched a messenger to the district town with a short written report about the outbreak of the epidemic, addressed to the District Sanitary Department, and requesting the immediate supply of medicine, disinfectants, and the help of an extra physician. I then ordered the *telejka* (buggy) to be got ready, gathered all the supplies of carbolic and sulphuric acid we had in the house, and drove back to the village.

I found the Doctor busy with the patient. On my asking what he thought of the case, he shook his head and said in a low tone: "She will die in two or three hours. There is nothing for us to do here. Let us go to the priest and the bailiff. She must be buried before dawn to-morrow, and all the village must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected."

But this was more easily said than done. A panic had evidently seized on the whole village. The doctor and I seemed to have become objects of universal terror. The peasants we met in the street carefully avoided coming near us. The priest himself showed at first very little inclination to let us into the house, and only when the Doctor assured him on his word of honor that cholera was not contagious did he gain courage enough to open the door for us.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said, in a deprecating tone. "You see, I am a father. God has blessed me with two children, and I am responsible for their welfare before heaven."

In a few words we explained to him what we had come for.

"The case is a bad one," said the Doctor in conclusion. "The malady has appeared among us in its worst form; but it may still be effectually checked if steps are immediately taken against it. Above all, we must try to stop the panic now spreading among the peasants by giving a good example ourselves. You agree with me, Catinshka?"

"Oh, certainly," answered the priest, somewhat tremulously. "We all rest in the hand of God!—all in the hand of God!"

This was said in a tone as if the worthy priest were far from considering the resting place in question as being particularly comfortable or reassuring.

"Then we will await you to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock for the burial," concluded the Doctor, "and next Sunday you will, perhaps, find occasion to introduce a few reassuring remarks and admonitions into your sermon."

The priest promised to do both, and we left him to seek out the chief village dignitary.

The bailiff of Dubrovo was a lean, seedy-looking old man, scarcely five feet high, one of the poorest and least remarkable peasants in the whole village. "Why did you elect old Michael for your bailiff?" I once asked a peasant. "As he is he can be of no earthly use to you."

"That is just the thing," was the answer. "He is a very poor man, and his mind is not very bright. He is also very negligent in the paying of taxes. So we thought to what earthly use can he be to us? He is a dead loss to the community. Let him be our bailiff. At least he must work and have all the [illegible] he costs us."

[illegible] seeing us approaching, ran out of his cottage, wringing his hands, and evidently very much excited.

"What a visitation!" he cried. "Oh, the people of Dubrovo must have sinned heavily against heaven for being thus punished!"

We tried, though ineffectually, to reassure him, and asked him to call a meeting (schod) of all the house owners the next morning before work—that is, before 4 o'clock. He promised to do so immediately, and trotted out into the street, his gray beard flowing in the wind as he ran along.

We returned to the house where our patient lay. She was rapidly sinking; her body was already quite cold; horrible convulsions distorted her face from time to time. The air in the room was, despite the open windows, almost insufferable. We took all such precautionary measures as we could devise. All the house and yard were sprinkled with carbolic acid, and rags soaked in vinegar were suspended in the room where the patient lay. It was late when we finished our work. We had but five hours for rest before dawn. I volunteered to keep the first night's watch; the Doctor was to relieve me at 1 o'clock. The latter went home accordingly, leaving me alone with Tliusha, who had of his own free will expressed the desire to keep me company.

We established ourselves as well as we could in the hall of the cottage. I hunted up a large empty box, which, turned upside down, served as a table, placed on it a small traveling lamp which I had brought with me from the house, and sat down to read. Tliusha curled himself up in a corner like a dog and was soon fast asleep. The cool night air, full of the fragrance of new mown hay and of distant pine woods, streamed through the open door. It was difficult to believe that amid the peaceful repose all around, and in the healthy breath of that lovely night, invisible fiends should be lurking, threatening destruction and death.

"Tell me, Sergej Egorovitch," exclaimed all of a sudden Tliusha's sleepy voice, "is it true that cholera is an evil spirit which hovers over the country? The old women say that in daytime it is invisible, but at night it takes all sorts of shapes—a pig, or a skeleton, or an old woman with frightful, fiery eyes—and that if one succeeds in killing that being, whatever it may be, then the malady ceases. Can this be true?"

"For shame, Tliusha," I answered, laughing. "How can you talk such nonsense, you, our best pupil? The evil spirits are here," I added, pointing to the yard, where manure, old rags and all sorts of nondescript rubbish were heaped up in one foul mass; "and to-morrow we will have a good deal of work in exercising them; so, now, sleep quietly and do not think about the babble of old women."

At 1 o'clock, true to his word, the Doctor made his appearance. The patient was lying in the same desperate condition. Her breath came at long intervals, her eyes were closed, the pulse had nearly ceased to beat, and the end was approaching fast.

I went home and fell soundly asleep. The day had scarcely dawned when Gavrilytch entered my room with a glass of steaming hot tea in his hand.

"Your Honor," he said, rendering me the military salute, "it is time for service."

I jumped out of bed, dressed hurriedly, and ran out to the village, followed by Gavrilytch. On the road I noticed that the old man had put on his uniform, as if we were going into battle. He gave me a written answer from the Sanitary Department, which the messenger, despatched by me the night before, had just brought. It was signed by the Secretary, and intimated that the next meeting of the department was to take place two days later, and that until then nothing could be done. In two days! And meantime half our village might die. Though I was used to the astounding indolence and incapacity displayed by the Russian authorities in all similar cases, still this answer exasperated me. It rendered us entirely powerless. The small supply of disinfectants we possessed had already been spent. Medicines we had none at all, and what was worse, neither we nor the village had the money to buy any.

On reaching the village we found the whole parish already assembled on the common before the bailiff's cottage. The Doctor stood among the men, and spoke in a clear, quiet voice. In a few words he described the nature of the malady, dwelling especially on two points: that cholera, though epidemic, was not actually contagious, and that, therefore, the fear of touching or tending the sick was entirely unreasonable, the more so as the feeling of dread of itself rendered the human body particularly sensitive. Before and above all, he recommended to them great prudence in the use of cold water and scrupulous cleanliness."

"Now, men," he said in conclusion, "come some of you and lend us a hand. Old Akulina is dead, and she must be buried immediately. The coffin is ready, and the Catinshka will read the funeral service. But we want three of you to carry the coffin."

After a short debate three of the peasants were assigned to be bearers, after which the crowd quietly dispersed. The men seemed to have outslept yesterday's panic. The first fright once overcome, that peculiar, somewhat Oriental feature in the Russian national character—a quiet, passive obedience to the decrees of a supreme power—took the upper hand.

The spectacle which presented itself to us on entering Akulina's cottage was ghastly beyond description. The rising sun poured torrents of light through the open windows; and its rays fell on the prostrate form of the dead women, who, according to the Russian custom, had been laid out on the table. Her face was almost entirely black, and still bore an expression of indescribable suffering and horror. By the side of the corpse sat a young woman reading the prayers for the dead. She was a well-known—rather too well-known—character in the village.

"Mashka Soldatka" (Mary, the soldier's wife) she was called. Her husband had been taken into the army several years before, leaving her alone, young and pretty, and without children. The consequences may be easily imagined. Mashka soon acquired an undesirable popularity among the young generation of peasants at Dubrovo. On long summer nights her cottage only too often became the rendezvous for drinking and dancing parties, to the unutterable scandal of all the respectable people. The young woman had already been repeatedly threatened with expulsion from the parish.

"Strange creature," said the Doctor to me in French. "She came here to-night, just after you had gone, and asked if she could be of any use to me. I answered 'No,' and advised her to go to sleep. But she said she could not sleep while others were in terror and in pain, and declared her firm resolution to attend poor Akulina. When the latter was dead it was she who washed the corpse and laid it out in state on the table, and now here she is reading her prayers."

The coffin was ready, the priest in attendance. With the help of Mashka we lifted the corpse into the coffin and carried it out of the house to the cemetery, the priest preceding and chanting his prayers all the way. Mashka followed the hearse, a solitary mourner.

As we thus passed in procession through the village the peasants going to work stood still, took off their caps and crossed themselves. In about a quarter of an hour the cemetery was reached, the priest hurried through the funeral services as fast as his dread of the Black Death could carry him, and the coffin was lowered into the grave. While the first lumps of earth were rattling down on the cover, one of the bystanders all of a sudden began to moan, and a few moments later fell to the ground, writhing in violent convulsions. Again was a panic about to seize the peasants, if the Doctor had not interposed and declared that this was not cholera, but a plain nervous attack. Two of the boards which covered the grave were tied together, and the patient was laid on them and carried back to the village. This return from the funeral with another victim, another death candidate on our hands, produced on all of us an unutterably mournful impression. It seemed as if death itself accompanied us back from the churchyard.

The Doctor directed the patient to be carried not to his home, but into the cottage which had belonged to old Akulina, and in which he intended arranging a sort of temporary hospital. Scarcely had we reached our destination and administered the first help to the patient when Mashka, the soldier's wife, entered the cottage.

"Doctor," she said, coming up to us, "let me stay here and explain to me what I have to do. There will be, doubtless, more patients before long, and a nurse may be of use to you."

"If you really wish it, Mashka," answered the Doctor, "of course I cannot forbid you to tend the sick, and you can certainly be very useful to all of us, only it is my duty to warn you that there is positive danger for you in undertaking this work. Though cholera is not actually contagious, still a constant intercourse with patients may prove dangerous, even fatal."

"This does not deter me, Doctor," answered Mashka, with a strange, melancholy smile. "I have no children; my husband does not care a great deal for me; I am all alone in the world. And then the life I lead—you know what I mean, Doctor. If God grants me a useful and happy death I will thank Him for it."

And so without one word more she established herself in the cottage as sick nurse. We explained to her how to use the different medicines, compresses, etc., and left her in charge of the new patients. The Doctor had yet to visit one or two neighboring villages, and I returned home, and after taking a few hours' rest, started (about midday) in our telejka for the district town to see for myself what could be got of the Sanitary Department.

I found things there in a wretched condition. The town itself was badly stricken with cholera and half deserted by the inhabitants. The supplies of opium and cholera drops at the druggist's were nearly exhausted, and a panic seemed to have seized everybody. In many streets large fires had been lighted and the inhabitants clustered around them, occasionally even jumping through the flames, in the belief that the smoke was a preservative against infection. Of all the members of the Sanitary Department, I succeeded in hunting up but two—the rest had fled. A few moments' conversation with these worthy officials convinced me of the utter impossibility of getting any help from that quarter. After buying as great a supply of cholera drops as I possibly could afford, I climbed again into my telejka and drove home. There I found things getting worse. The house next to the one in which old Akulina had died was now stricken by the epidemic. It belonged to a young couple who had been both out at work, and who had been suddenly taken ill. The husband had carried his wife home, but was himself seized upon by the awful disease a few hours later. In the evening the Doctor returned, and we attempted, with the help of several young peasants, to clean the yards of the village of part of the manure which had accumulated there during the year. We were, however, obliged to give up the task as impracticable, for not only did the heaps of dirt which we encountered defy all our exertions, but, by stirring them up, we only evoked the foul gases which yet lay slumbering in their depths.

"It is horrible!" exclaimed the Doctor, in an agony of helpless despair. "What can we do? We are but pigmies fighting the Giant of Misery, Ignorance and Starvation! Not the cholera is our real enemy; it is the food, the home our peasant lives in, the air he breathes, the superstitions he cherishes. All we can do is to bury the dead!"

These were sad words, but they were strictly true. An epidemic spreading during the harvest season in Russia is almost sure to assume formidable proportions. Exhausted by hard work under the scorching rays of the midsummer sun, the peasant and his wife know of no other refreshments than cold water, cabbage soup for dinner and *kvass* (a sour fermented fruit juice) with rye bread for supper. Never does a morsel of meat pass their lips; coffee is utterly unknown, and even tea, which is generally considered a national beverage of the Russians, is rarely seen on a peasant's supper-table. Thus every epidemic encounters in the Russian peasant a physical system fatally predisposed for every disease and devoid of energy to resist it.

The two weeks which followed the first appearance of the cholera at Dubrovo I shall never forget in all my life. The angel of death seemed to hover above the doomed village, touching every day another cottage with his mortal breath. One by one the houses were closed up, as their inmates were stricken down by the disease. Those whom the malady spared we transferred to a spacious barn near our house, where a temporary camp was organized.

Strange to say, the more the disease gained ground the less the peasants seemed to fear it. That strange, half Oriental, fatalistic feeling which lies at the bottom of every Russian's soul prevailed. Every trace of a panic disappeared. The well went to their work as usual, and helped us willingly in tending the sick. The patients died with that quiet fortitude, that apathetic resignation, which is a characteristic feature of the Slavonic races.

About a week after the first appearance of the epidemic, I met in the street of the village "Stepan Ryji" (Stephen the Red One), one of the most intelligent, sober and orderly peasants in the village. Seeing him stagger in his walk, I went up to him, and the sight of his deadly pale face and distorted features at once told me what was the matter.

"Death has come for me, Sergej Egorovitch," he uttered with difficulty. "God help me and forgive me my sins!"

I took him home, laid him on his bed, and gave him the usual medicine. He lay quite still, no groan betraying what he suffered. His wife sat also motionless, apparently unmoved, at the bedside. Our Sister of Charity, "Mary, the soldier's wife," slipped quietly in and went to her usual work of love. There was something unutterably peaceful, simple and solemn in this scene. In a flood of golden light from the setting sun Death appeared as an honored, not a dreaded, guest—life seemed to be so worthless, so short, so sad.

Evening came, and with it the balmy breeze from the rich, golden fields outside. The sick man drew a deep breath.

"This is good," he whispered. "Night is coming—eternal sleep. Wife," he added, after a moment's silence, "when I am dead, take the money you will find there under that loose brick behind the stove. It is fifty roubles. Two you must pay the bailiff for taxes, the rest is yours. Farewell, and forgive me! Oh, I forgot! In the barn you will find an axe—the one with the white handle. Return it to Prokop; I borrowed it from him." He drew again a long breath, and whispered, "God have mercy on me!"

The shades gradually deepened in the room. The young woman rose and lighted the lamp before the shrine of images in the eastern corner. Then she crossed herself three times, and pronounced in a solemn voice: "God have mercy on the departing soul of thy servant!"

"Amen!" responded the dying man.

This was his last word. An hour later he was dead. Then the wife threw herself on her knees and began, according to the old custom, to moan over the corpse:

"Oh, light of my life, which I never could have enjoyed long enough!* Why do you leave me, an orphan, so soon? What have I done to offend you so? Why do you punish me by leaving the earth?"

And so on, one invocation, one lament succeeding the other, until the whole formula prescribed by custom was exhausted. Then the woman rose, and, bowing before me and Mashka almost to the ground, said:

"I thank thee, my Batinshka, I thank thee, Matushka, for the care you have given to my husband. And now, leave me alone with him for the last time. I must dress him, not for the bridal bed, but for the grave."

We both stepped out silently into the starry night.

"There, look, a star has just dropped from the sky!" exclaimed Mashka. "Perhaps it is Stepan's soul. You know, people say that each man has his star up there, and when the soul goes to heaven the star drops and disappears."

I answered nothing, but as I looked into the young, upturned face of my companion gazing at the stars, I thought of all she had done, of all her devotion and self-sacrifice, and compared the labor of love and charity daily accomplished by this "sinful woman" with the miserable cowardice of the village priest—the so-called servant of a God of love and charity—who since the third day of the epidemic had shut himself up in his house, pretending to be sick.

"What a miserable sham our world is!" I exclaimed involuntarily.

She looked at me with surprise. "Yes, barin. But on such a starry night don't you feel so very, very small in all the boundless depth of heaven?"

"Yes, Mashka, but the soul of one man can be nobler and greater than all this endless universe."

She evidently did not understand exactly what I meant. "The poor man is tired," she probably thought; "he begins to wander," and at a turning of the road Mashka Soldatka bid me good night.

This night I went home, determined to get at last a thorough rest. The Doctor remained at the hospital. After swallowing a glass of steaming hot tea Gavrilytch had prepared for me, I stepped out on the balcony to enjoy once more the fresh night air before going to bed. The night was dark and calm. That absolute, mystic stillness peculiar to the summer nights of the North prevailed everywhere. I sat down on a garden chair and listened—to what? I knew not. Not a sound came to trouble the almost awful stillness, and still I waited and listened, listened—to silence.

A strange, anxious feeling, somewhat similar to the thrill experienced by nervous persons on listening to ghost stories at night, came over me. The more I resisted this strange spell the more completely it mastered me. I held my breath; I was afraid to move lest I should trouble the great calm of night. Thus I sat motionless, spellbound, my own pulse ringing in my ears, all my faculties turned morbidly to one purpose, to listen to a sound which did not come. At last it came; a low, dismal moan in the air, seeming to float somewhere in space between heaven and earth. I sprang up, shivering as if with cold. A nervous awe, doubtless attributable to the fatigue I had undergone during the last few days, crept upon me and I remained standing, not daring to move. For several minutes all was still. Then came again that quaint, unearthly moan. It sounded like the cry of some dying animal. Though coming from a distance, there were wild, discordant notes in that sound which grated on the ear, and the origin of which, to me, was utterly inexplicable. A few moments later another sound, still more horrible, still more discordant, ran through the night—a sound as of hundreds of knives rubbed against one another.

I could not bear it any longer, and was determined to wake up old Gavrilytch and ask him what he thought about these strange noises. I had just stepped back into my room when the door opened and Gavrilytch himself, hastily and imperfectly clad in an old tulup (sheep skin), appeared.

"I see you are not yet in bed, barin," he remarked in a low tone. "Have you heard?"

"Yes; I was just going to call you," I answered. "What can that be?"

"I know," exclaimed the veteran, with a mysterious wink. "It is nothing good, you may depend on it; a fiendish, heathen thing."

"But what is it?" I asked impatiently.

"It's the women and the girls, barin, who are ploughing out the Black Death. God grant us all peace and good health this night, and preserve us from bloodshed, for the fiends are out in the night thirsting for blood and searching for their prey!"

"Ploughing out the Black Death," I repeated. "Is it possible that this horrible superstition still exists?"

"Certainly, barin. They are now out; you have heard their yells."

"Gavrilytch," I exclaimed, snatching up my hat, "I must see that; let us go."

The old man caught me by the arm.

"Sergej Egorovitch!" he said in a solemn voice, "I am not a coward, but I now say to you, take care! They are mad now; they are no longer women during this night, but blood-thirsty witches. Take care!"

"Nonsense! We shall find some sure hiding place where we can see all without being seen. Come."

I lighted a small blind lantern, which I put into my pocket in case of any emergency, and went out of the house, followed by Gavrilytch, who, though grumbling, would not have stayed behind for any price. I had often heard of the practice of "ploughing out the cholera," but had never really believed in its actual existence. I had heard about a superstition prevailing among the peasants that, by dragging a plough around the village in the dead of night, a sort of magic circle was formed which was supposed to be proof against the ravages of the epidemic, and that every living being—beast or man—showing it or himself during the ceremony was to be considered as the personification of cholera and slain on the spot. Would I really now have the opportunity of witnessing that horrible witchery?

We walked rapidly and silently toward the village. For a few moments all was silent. Then again the same unearthly yells I had heard before arose, but louder and more distinctly. We heard the voices of the women, wrought to the highest pitch a human shriek is capable of attaining. The sounds came from a hollow eastward of the village. Through this hollow a rough country road ran, half concealed among bushes and underwood. This road, leading through the large forest and along the river side to the district town, about fifteen miles distant, was rarely used in summer, and was allowed to remain in a shocking condition. A red glow on the bushes along the road showed us that it was along this road that the procession moved.

Gavrilytch and I concealed ourselves in the underwood, and lay waiting breathlessly for the things to come.

The fiendish yells approached nearer and nearer, the red glow became more intense, and at last, at a turning of the road about twenty paces from where we lay concealed, the procession appeared in full view.

It is impossible for me to give an adequate description of the quaint, horrible sight which caught my eyes. The procession consisted of some forty women and girls, each brandishing a lighted pine torch in her hand, jumping, dancing, turning around like dervishes and yelling out strange, senseless incantations from their foaming lips. Some of them had evidently already reached an ecstatic condition which rendered them insensible to bodily pain, for they threw themselves down on the road, thumped their heads against the sharp stones, and then jumped up again howling, and dancing, their faces streaming with blood. The sight seemed to add to the demoniac fury of the others; several women began to strike themselves and each other with the household instruments of every description with which they were armed—fire tongs, kitchen pans, dung forks, and such like. By far the most striking feature of the procession was, however, the group which headed it. A young girl, with her hair falling over her shoulders, completely naked and bowed down under the weight of a horse's harness, was dragging a small plow, aided by four old women, who with terrific yells pulled at the woodwork of the plow with one hand and brandished birch rods with the other. The young girl broke down under her load nearly every moment, and screamed: "Strike me, mothers, strike me harder! That is good! That gives me strength!" And the old witches struck with all their might.

The procession moved on very slowly. When it had at last come up to our hiding place, and I was able to distinguish the faces of the women, nearly every one of whom I knew personally, a strong temptation came upon me to rush out, and by my sudden appearance put an end to this horrible mummery. Gavrilytch must have guessed at my thought, for he seized me by both arms from behind and held me fast, whispering in my ear:

"For God's sake, keep still! They'll tear you to pieces!"

Among the inarticulate yells and incomprehensible incantations the only words I was able to catch at were:

"Black Death, appear! Fiend, show yourself! Evil spirit, take a shape!"

These words were repeated again and again, like the refrain of a chant. Slowly the procession passed and disappeared from our sight, the women shouting and yelling, whirling around, jumping high into the air and falling back with their full weight on the stony ground.

When the glare of the last torch had disappeared in the forest, we quitted our hiding place, Gavrilytch muttering maledictions, and I too horror-stricken to be able to utter a word. We had walked scarcely a few paces on our way homeward, when a yell arose from the forest as if all the fiends of hell had been let loose. Then came an isolated scream—so heartrending, so full of anguish and horror, that it made my blood run cold. Then all was still.

"Great heavens!" I exclaimed. "They have caught somebody. Come, Gavrilytch!"

I rushed forward at full speed into the forest. The miserable state of the road, however, the impenetrable darkness which seemed to swallow me up, the boughs and thorns which lashed and tore my face—all this arrested my progress, and at least a quarter of an hour had passed before I succeeded in reaching the spot whence I supposed the scream to have proceeded.

All there was still and solitary and dark as death. Even Gavrilytch had disappeared, being unable to follow me in my headlong run. The night had regained that oppressive, solemn calm which had for a moment been disturbed. Not a living being seemed to be in the forest. The river flowed black, still, and deep at my feet. I stood motionless and listened, holding my breath. Not a sound; no sign of life.

Whereto had all the women disappeared? Had all this horrible procession been a dream, or were the women really witches, and had the earth swallowed them up? I opened my blind lantern. No, it had not been a dream. On the spot on which I stood the ground had evidently been freshly trodden by a great number of feet, and a few bows of fir trees were singed by the torches passing underneath them. Guided by my lantern Gavrilytch appeared in the circle of light shed by it.

"Well, barin," he asked, "have you found something?"

"Nothing at all."

"Look here," he continued, pointing to a spot some distance on beneath the trees; "there they have left their plow. They must have killed somebody or something, the witches, or else they would not have fled so quickly."

After searching once more in vain all around the place for some token of what had happened, we both went home. That I was unable to sleep that night need hardly be mentioned.

Soon after dawn I went to the village to relieve the Doctor. There had been no new cases during the night, so that he had enjoyed a good rest. I told him all about the events of the night. He was visibly struck by my description of the ceremony I had witnessed, but ridiculed my fears concerning what had happened in the wood.

"You know, my dear fellow," he exclaimed, "you must feel nervous this morning after all these horrors. Go home and lie down. I am as fresh as a rose, and can very well manage our patients alone for once, with the help of our admirable Sister of Charity, Mashka."

I at first protested, but, feeling really far from well, ultimately obeyed and went to bed. I had just fallen into a refreshing slumber when the voice of the Doctor awakened me. When I opened my eyes he came up to the bedside.

"Excuse me for disturbing you," he said, "but all this seems so very strange. Tell me, have you seen Mashka to-night, among all these women?"

"No!" I answered, indignantly; "how can you think of such a thing?"

"Well, the fact is, she has disappeared. She has not been home the whole night, and nobody has seen her since last evening."

"Doctor!" I exclaimed. "That scream we heard in the forest. It was she; there can be no doubt of it!"

"Let us hope for the best," the Doctor answered in an earnest voice.

During the day we had all the neighborhood searched, but in vain. Mashka was not to be found. We attempted cautiously to make some inquiries in the village about the events of the night, but equally without any result. I asked of the bailiff whose plow it was I had seen standing in the wood? He had a ready answer at hand. The plow belonged to Nikita Matveieff, who had left it in the wood because it was nearer to his field.

Thus, day after day passed without bringing the slightest intelligence of the missing woman, and strange to say, since that very night the epidemic seemed to lose its pernicious character, and three weeks later it disappeared entirely.

About the same time a report came from the district town that a dead body had been washed to the bank of the river by the current. It was the body of a woman in an advanced state of decomposition. An inquest had been hurriedly held, and the unknown corpse buried as quickly as possible.

In the village of Dubrovo the old men and women put their heads together of an evening and whispered to one another that God's mercy was again with them, since the village had been purified of the presence of its only sinful woman.

S. E. SHEVITCH.

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* In Russian: *Solnyshko moio nenagliadnoye!* Literally: "My little sun, never enough looked at." It is impossible to render in another language the powerful, we might say pantheistic, imagery of this invocation.

There are eleven less pianos in this country than there were. They have been shipped to Japan, which wants more of them. We don't want to be too sanguine, but you will admit yourself that the outlook appears hopeful.

SECRETS OF THE STAGE.

A Glimpse at Noted Actors and Actresses Behind the Curtain.

Gossipy Notes About "Stars," Their Drinks, Habits and Manners.

Booth, Sothern, Boucicault, Raymond, McCullough, Barrett, Florence, Jefferson, Lester Wallack—Neilson, Anderson, Lotta, Clara Morris, Maggie Mitchell, Janauschek, Kellogg, Carey and Modjeska.

With actors, as they appear before the footlights, the public are more or less acquainted. But of their conduct behind the scenes, their general temperament and behavior, much less is known. And yet songstresses, actresses and actors exercise such an indefinable charm over the masses that any curiosity concerning their private life is pardonable. Each star has some different quality from his brother artist. Each has his own little peculiarities and foibles. It is the purpose of this article to roll up the drop-curtain and display the artists behind the scenes as they appear in converse and intercourse with ordinary mortals. First,

CLARA MORRIS,

the greatest emotional actress in the country. There is scarcely a patron of the theater who does not know or has not seen this artiste and witnessed some one of her personations. Accounts of her ill health have been published time and again in the newspapers, and the general impression is that she is peevish and irritable behind the scenes. Such, however, is not the case. Clara Morris, when not suffering from sickness, is gay and volatile even when enacting such depressing roles as Miss Multon. She will come off the stage after a most exacting and pathetic scene, and immediately engage in animated and witty conversation. She will laugh and joke as if full of animal spirits. As a teller of funny stories and anecdotes she is unexcelled. Of course, Clara Morris is thus only when free from complaint. At other times she has been carried from the wings at the termination of an act in an almost fainting condition and morphine has been hypodermically injected to enable her to continue the performance. In her dealings with her company and the subordinates on the stage she is pleasant. She superintends her own rehearsals and demands strict attention. She is very particular as to stage business. But, with all this, she is extremely popular with the profession.

MARY ANDERSON,

the young tragedienne, is another universally admired actress. Although she feels everything she utters while acting, and imagines herself to be the character she is personating, she is yet so buoyant, so full of life and animal spirits, that she will leave the stage after a terribly straining act in "Meg Merrilies," and her dressing-room will reverberate with her joyous laughter. She is pleasant and kind-hearted in the extremo, and is a great favorite with her subordinates. At times, however, she is a little high-tempered. Generosity is one of her qualities. She has an intense love for her profession, and everything else is subordinated to that one desire. She has no time to waste with young men, old men or any other kind of men. She is very affable in her intercourse, and is a good conversationalist, although perhaps a little inclined to be too voluble.

ADELAIDE NEILSON

is just the reverse of Mary Anderson. The character she plays affects her disposition both before and after the rise of the curtain. After some of her trying scenes she leaves the boards in a most depressed and exhausted state. Between the acts she drinks champagne and smokes cigarettes. She is particularly sweet on all her Romeos, and tells each one that he is the best that ever played the part with her. There is little sincerity in her at all; on the contrary, she is quite the opposite. With the ladies she is not popular, as she is a wee bit cranky and disagreeable. But the men of course adore her and she is an immense favorite with them. She has a rather pernicious habit of keeping her company waiting for her for an hour or two at rehearsal. Mary Anderson is always prompt and on time. Except at the last rehearsal Neilson sends a substitute. Anderson superintends all her rehearsals and is always the first one on the stage. Anderson acts at rehearsals the same as she does before the footlights at night. Neilson walks through it. She scarcely uses her voice at all, but whispers her part in order to save her vocal organ for the actual performance. Perhaps this is pardonable, as her voice is not strong. Neilson is very high-tempered and disagreeable if things do not go right. In fact, it is said that a good round oath has been heard to fall from her pretty mouth when vexed by some more than ordinary mishap.

MODJESKA,

Countess of Bozenta, is perhaps the most highly cultured and intellectual actress on the stage. She is an excellent linguist and well versed in German, French and English literature. She never reads newspapers except those which her manager, Harry Sargent, allows her to see. This is done on account of her sensitiveness to newspaper criticism. She is somewhat "airy" in her manner, rather affected, and with a particular fondness for lap-dogs. She has a son who is over twenty.

FANNY DAVENPORT

drinks champagne and beer behind the scenes. She is generally liked by everybody, and has a very lively disposition; is generous to the extreme. Although noted for her magnificent toilettes on the stage, off it she is exceedingly slovenly in her attire. She is kind to every one about her, and particularly friendly to newspaper men. She is adapted to comedy, but she delights in and is always eager to play tragedy. Although a large, big woman, physically, she is as weak as a dish rag and always suffers from the strain of her performance. Although weighing over two hundred pounds, she is very anxious to play Juliet. She makes a very buxom belle of Verona.

JANAUSCHEK.

Janauschek is truly German in her tastes and desposition. She is particularly addicted to sauerkraut and sausages, and can quaff quantities of lager beer, which is always sent to her behind the scenes. She is very kind to her people and is a woman of wonderful talent. Her husband is Mr. Pillott, who is the opposite of his wife in disposition. He is intrusive and makes himself disliked at the theaters by interfering with matters with which he has no concern. He is close-fisted and exceedingly fond of whisky, of which it is said he frequently partakes too much.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

is intensely disagreeable behind the scenes, and is disliked by everybody connected with the theater—stage carpenter and every one else. Her mother, who always accompanies her, is ten times worse, and she makes it hot for all who come in contact with her. When Clara Louise arrives at the theater she wants the dressing rooms altered to suit her, and more gas burners put in, so that she may have more light to dress by. In fact she wants all the resources of the theater at her command, to the disadvantage of everybody else.

ANNIE LOUISE CARY

is the opposite of Kellogg. She is jolly, pleasant and agreeable to everybody. She is liked by all, from the manager down to the "supe." She drinks the foamy fluid behind the scenes.

LOTTA.

Lotta, or Charlotte Crabtree, is very shy of people and quiet in disposition; nothing at all like she is before the footlights. A few years ago, off the stage she was as sprightly and lively as on the boards in the characters she represents. Then she was full of life and jollity—the incarnation of fun. But, during the past six or eight years, she has changed marvelously, and has now become staid, demure and retiring. She suffers a great deal from ill-health. She loves the stage, and is one of the hardest-working women in the profession. Although her characters seem perfectly commonplace, they are very exhausting and tiresome. The singing and dancing wear her out. But she is so in love with the parts and the profession that if she didn't act she could scarcely live. Her mother is a very amiable, sweet-dispositioned old lady and fairly worships her daughter. She always accompanies Lotta behind the stage, attends her in her dressing-room, assists her in attiring herself, and looks after her generally. Lotta is a general favorite with her company and very lenient at rehearsals.

MAGGIE MITCHELL.

Maggie Mitchell, or Mrs. Henry Paddock, is the mother of two children. In business matters she is very strict, and in stage matters a perfect disciplinarian. In everything that pertains to her plays she is very exact, wants everything as she desires, and is consequently sometimes a little unpleasant to people behind the curtains from this fact. Off the stage she is a good-humored, kind, generous woman. She is big-hearted and supports an immense family, consisting of nearly a thousand "sisters and cousins and aunts," all of whom she takes care of. She has been, and is yet, very wealthy, although she has met with financial reverses owing to the shrinkage in real estate. She has sunk $40,000 in this manner. Mr. Paddock, her husband, always accompanies her on her tours and acts as her business manager. He is a good fellow and popular. He and Maggie live at Long Branch in an elegant residence, which was formerly the property of J. H. McVicker, of Chicago.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

is the prince of good fellows. He is a large-hearted, whole-souled man and hasn't an enemy in the profession. He spends his money rapidly, and is probably not worth much financially. He is generous to a fault, and assists every one who applies to him. He is a good judge of whisky, and can stand more of it than any man on the stage. It is his favorite beverage. He is a ladies' man. He is never nervous at a performance, but always cool-headed. He is wrapt up in his profession. When any brother artist is in distress he is the foremost to put his hand in his pocket. He conducts his rehearsals carefully and is never severe on the actors. He lets the "big boys" take care of themselves, but with the lesser luminaries he is very painstaking and always gives them encouragement.

SOTHERN

is a jolly fellow. He is very popular. He always attends rehearsals. Champagne is his favorite drink. He is a regular bon vivant; a high liver in the broadest sense of the word. He lives in the most elaborate style. He never plays any practical jokes behind the scenes. When he was a member of a stock company he was noted for his joking propensities on the boards, but he rarely indulges now that he is a star because it would interfere with his performances. He is very wealthy and is a high-toned gentleman.

BOUCICAULT

is a fine, social gentleman. He is fond of good living, is addicted to wine, and is fond of ladies' society, particularly young ladies. He is noted for giving dinners and suppers to his companies. He is considered the best stage director in the profession, and is most exacting. His stage direction is simply marvelous. Boucicault is also a generous man—almost prodigal in his habits. He is not liked by his subordinates on account of his strictness and his overbearing manner at rehearsal, but once out of the theater he is a pleasant, cordial companion. Although a "high liver," he is very careful in his diet, which accounts for his being so well preserved at his age.

BILLY FLORENCE,

as he is familiarly dubbed, is an easy, good-natured fellow, very fond of his stomach. He drinks everything and anything. He has a great weakness for fishing, and Sothern and he regularly go to Northern Canada during the summer months on a piscatorial expedition. With the profession he is very popular. He tells funny yarns inimitably, and is an unequaled raconteur. He is full of wit and good humor. He is in comfortable circumstances. All his money was made in the "Almighty Dollar."

JOHN T. RAYMOND,

whose real name is O'Brien, is another good fellow. He is a teetotaler, and doesn't drink at all. In the theater he is a perfect "demoralizer," and has everybody upside down. He is always kicking up a caper and playing jokes on everybody, sometimes to the detriment of the piece he is performing. He is an inveterate "gagger." He neither drinks, smokes nor chews, but has a passion for a peculiar species of gambling. He has a mania for "matching pennies." He will "match" anybody for anything and for any amount, and is generally very lucky, although he has frequently lost big sums. As Colonel Sellers he has made a great deal of money, but spends it as fast as he gets it. He paid Mark Twain royalties on the "Gilded Age" amounting to over $150,000, the largest sum ever paid to an author for a single play. He has just appeared in New York in a new piece, "Wolfert's Roost," in which he has made a hit. It will be produced here this season. His wife is a very beautiful and charming woman—Marie Gordon—and she is very devoted to her husband and he to her.

EDWIN BOOTH

is a gentleman in all his instincts. He does not drink, but is a total abstainer. He is an inveterate pipe smoker; smokes constantly even in his dressing-room. Behind the scenes he will occasionally drink tea, which his wife prepares for him. She attends him regularly and is always with him behind the footlights. She waits on him, fills his pipe for him, makes tea for him. He has been married twice and his present wife is the daughter of J. H. McVicker of Chicago. She was a brilliant actress before he married her, but since the wedding has not appeared on the stage. He conducts his rehearsals himself. Every one in the profession respects and esteems him. He is generous-hearted and frequently gives away large sums in charity. But it is all done in secret and not paraded as an advertisement like Sothern's donations. At rehearsals he is very strict, but is very easy to rehearse with. Like McCullough, he takes great pains with the lesser actors, and always has some encouragement for them. He never loses his temper. Everybody feels easy when acting with him. He never makes anybody nervous or worried. In disposition he is very quiet, solemn and always retiring. He rarely goes into any society, but is thoroughly domestic in his tastes, and spends all his time in his wife's company. His wife is very clever and attends to all his business, which he thoroughly abhors. He entirely abandons that to her. He is wrapt up in his profession and lives for his art. Of Shakspeare he is a most ardent admirer, and he contributed a great deal of money to the Shakspeare fund for erecting a memorial at Stratford-on-Avon. The erection of the monument to Shakspeare in Central Park was stimulated by him probably more than by any other person. He was tireless in his efforts until it was completed. At the unveiling he delivered an ode.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Joseph Jefferson, or Joe Jefferson as everybody calls him, drinks whisky. He has had a lung disease and drinks "Bourbon" as a medicine to strengthen him. He lives well, and is probably the richest actor in the profession. "Rip Van Winkle" has brought him an immense fortune. In Louisiana he owns a magnificent plantation, where he spends the winter months. He acts very seldom, only accepting a few engagements every season. At Hohocus, New Jersey, he also has a very fine residence, where he has everything that money can buy. He has two sons, Charles and Tom, and one daughter who has married Farjeon, the English novelist. He is very attentive at rehearsals, to which he demands strict attention from his company. Contrary to the general opinion, before Jefferson played Rip Van Winkle he was considered the finest comedian on the American stage in all legitimate comedy works. He has been married twice. Jefferson is also a very distinguished painter, and one of his pictures is now on exhibition at Art Hall out at the Fair Grounds. He is a highly cultivated man and possessed of great refinement and taste in art matters.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

is a cultured gentleman and a fine scholar. In his habits he is very domestic. He is very disagreeable in disposition, and has few friends in the profession. In fact, he is generally disliked by his professional associates. At rehearsals he is overbearing, sometimes verging on the insulting. His infirmities of temper are probably the cause of this. He neither drinks nor smokes. His wife always accompanies him and attends him behind the scenes. He has a splendid family of three daughters, and has made a great deal of money. Cohasset, Mass., is his home, where he owns a splendid residence. He was at one time connected with John McCullough in the management of the California Theater. He afterwards became manager of the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, a first-class house, where he lost large sums of money. He is ambitious of assuming the mantle of Edwin Booth when it falls from the great tragedian's shoulders. He is striving hard for the foremost place in the profession. Off the stage he is always acting. When he goes in to dinner he acts Hamlet, when he eats he acts Hamlet, and when he walks in the street he acts Hamlet.

SALVINI.

Salvini is a splendid fellow. He can drink any quantity of red wine and eat mountains of maccaroni. At rehearsals he is pleasant and attentive. He is a man of prodigious strength and is generally popular.

LESTER WALLACK.

Lester Wallack is the personification of an English snob. He is English to the backbone, and all his affectations are English. He wears the single eye-glass in true British style. He was to have entered the British army, but after serving a time as a cadet he could not be retained on account of his poor eye-sight. His father came to this country many years ago, and established what is known as Wallack's old theater on the corner of Broome street and Broadway, New York. His father was a magnificent actor in romantic plays in such characters as Don Cæsar, Benedict, etc. The sire sent for his son, and Lester Wallack became a member of his father's company under the name of John Lester. He rapidly rose to a foremost position, and he then dropped his nom de theatre, and assumed his full patronymic. Lester Wallack is a fine stage manager and the best representative of old comedy parts on the boards. He is pettish to a disgusting extent. He is still just as English as when he first came to this country. He makes up like a boy of twenty, dying his hair and moustache. In fact he is a picture of old Sir Harcourt Courtly. He affects yachts and passes his summers cruising. He is a great clubman. Although very strict he is generally liked by his profession. He produced plays at Wallack's Theater better than had ever before been done on the American stage. He drinks wine, is a high liver and delights in the society of ladies.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Story of a Hidden Treasure in St. Louis County.

What an Old Box of Jewelry, Buried Under a Tree, Revealed.

A Murder of Twenty-Five Years Ago Suddenly Comes to Light.

A few days ago two farm hands were working on a hill not far from the Gay Place, eight miles west of the city on the Manchester Road. Their names were Henry Alden and Frank Wilson. The two were in reality tramps, but belonged to that respectable order of tramphood whose members were not ashamed to work when necessity demanded it. They were engaged in clearing some land at the foot of a hill in accordance with the orders of Henry Miles, the farmer, who thought it was high time that portion of his farm was yielding something better than grass and weeds. On this plot of ground there lay a huge log splintered at the larger end, giving evidence that it had succumbed to the fury of a storm years ago. The bark had peeled off, and in some places it was perfectly smooth, while in others it was covered with lichen, and here and there a small hole could be seen, the entrance to the abode of some insect. The stump of the tree had furnished morsels for the tooth of time, and all traces where once received its life-giving power had disappeared. Near by was a spring, which, from its situation, showed that years ago it had furnished an excellent resting-place for many a weary traveler.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

On the day when Alden and Wilson were working it began to rain shortly after they had finished their noon-day meal, and, to seek shelter from the heavy drops that were pattering down, they nestled close to the shivered end of this once mighty monarch of the forest. It rained fully thirty minutes, and, when the cloud had passed, the two men arose to their feet for the purpose of resuming their labor. The rain was a beating one, and had washed away the surface of the earth sufficiently to reveal to the men a bright, shining trinket, which proved to be an ear-ring. One of them picked it up, examined it and then began looking for its mate. That, too, was soon found, and further search developed another and then another. This discovery excited the two men, who decided that there must be a vast treasure hidden somewhere in the vicinity. They then picked up two or three rings about twelve inches apart, the last one situated near the entrance, where a mole had started on a tunneling tour. Getting a shovel and pick, they went to work in earnest, and carefully followed the route pursued by the little blind engineer. Working away for a few minutes, they came to the end of the path of the mole, and then they dug downward. When two feet below the surface, they struck a hard substance, which investigation showed to be a wooden box. This was exhumed, and, being very old and decayed, was easily broken open, and found to contain a large amount of jewelry, principally for female adornment. One or two spots were found on the box, showing that it had been painted red on the outside and yellow on the inside. The little mole had made its way through the wood and in one corner of the box had selected for itself an abode. It had arranged a soft couch of dry leaves and grass among the gems, with the intention, probably, of rearing its young in the aristocratic surroundings of what appeared to be wealth.

The two tramps believed themselves rich, and neither love nor money could persuade them to finish the job they had contracted with the farmer. They brought their treasure to St. Louis, and one by one they took the trinkets to the different pawnbrokers to test their value, which invariably turned out to be worth nothing. Finding the jewelry was cheap and only contained a thin plating of gold, they returned to Mr. Miles and told him their secret. At first it was a mystery to this aged gentleman, who could in no way account for the mysterious discovery. After two days' pondering upon the subject the old gentleman reached a solution which satisfied his mind.

STORY OF A FARMER.

"About twenty or twenty-five years ago," said the farmer, slowly, to a POST-DISPATCH reporter, sent to interview him, "a German peddler, whose name I have forgotten, was accustomed to visit this section of the country once a year, especially in the fall, after the harvest. He carried two boxes, and one contained flashy but cheap jewelry, which always caught the eye of the rustic maidens, who patronized him largely. He was very shrewd, and made considerable profit on his wares. During one of these trips he suddenly disappeared and was never heard of again. All the neighbors, with the exception of two, wondered why he never returned, and for a long time these two persons were suspected of knowing his whereabouts. Their names could be given, but as they have friends still living in the county, it would do me more harm than good to mention them. I know this, that they possessed a greed for gold that would lead them to commit almost any crime for the gratification of their passion for gain, and this remark was made about them frequently when they lived here. In fact, it was talked about so much that they were finally arrested, but no evidence sufficient to convict them could be obtained. The verdict of the jury had no influence upon the neighbors, and several of them grew bold enough to openly charge the two with the murder. They, on the other hand, said nothing, but secretly found a purchaser for their property, and one night emigrated to some remote point in the far West, and have never since been heard from. I am now convinced that they murdered that German, took what money he had and then buried the body and traps. About a year ago

A SKELETON WAS FOUND

in a cavity under the stump where that old tree was blown down. It was believed then that it was the bones of an Indian, and no particular attention was paid to it. A few of the boys round about dug away the stump, expecting to find an Indian buried in the ground, but were disappointed and gave up the search. That is the cause of the disappearance of the stump of that tree, the log of which you see rotting away."

OBJECT OF THE MURDERERS.

There is no doubt that the authors of this singular crime over-estimated the value of the jewelry, and intended to take that too, since they buried it in a different place to that where they interred the body, and one in which it could be more accessible when they desired to regain it. They probably intended to go West sooner than they did, and only postponed their journey in order to satisfy public opinion that they were innocent—which when done, they could easily exhume their treasure and depart in peace. To visit the spot where the dark deed was committed while the eyes of the neighborhood were on them would only tend to point out their guilt and lead them to the punishment they deserved. They took the wiser course, contenting themselves with the bird that was in the hand, and demonstrated their capability of committing a brutal crime with sagacity enough to cover it with a few inches of earth that has served their purpose for a quarter of a century. Where they are or who they are, may never be known, and, if known, no power below could reach them. The name of their victim has passed from the memory of the oldest inhabitant; the tomb that contained for twenty-five years the cramped-up skeleton of the poor German has disappeared; the monument that bloomed once every twelve-month and dropped its leaves upon the hidden dead below, was shattered by the tardy hand that reared it, at a day too late for the revelation to be of service to the law, and the rustic youths who resurrected the ugly relics of the poor peddler only remain to tell in jest their ghastly discovery.

The Prince of Wales is said to have some skill in the theatrical art of "making-up," which he acquired from the late Mr. Fechter. One day the Prince suddenly presented himself before his mother attired as a beggar, his dress tattered, his face dirty and his hair—or rather wig—in appropriate disorder. The Queen, not doubting that by some means a genuine beggar had got into the palace, flew in great alarm to a bell, but before the attendants could reach the room her son had thrown off his disguise. He was exceedingly proud of the fact that the Queen had not recognized him.

OUR BOOK COLUMN.

A History of Missouri for Three Hundred Years.

Switzler's Volume About the State, Beginning with De Soto and Ending with Eads.

Switzler's History of Missouri from 1541 to 1877 is a book which has been written, printed, bound and published by Missourians for Missourians. The material has been collected from many forgotten sources, and has been arranged with consummate skill. It has been the intention to present not alone the chronicle o the State's growth to wealth and power from the first few feeble settlements along the banks of the Mississippi, but further to give a complete conspectus of all that makes Missouri what it is. For this purpose the province of the work has been divided among four gentlemen, each of whom is peculiarly fitted for the task which he has taken. A. J. Conant, A. M., has contributed a monograph on archæology, which has been heretofore reviewed in these columns—a work which has gained him much attention among scientists at the East. Then follows the history, covering over three hundred pages, and written by Col. W. F. Switzler, editor of the Columbia Statesman, and a prominent actor among the later scenes which he depicts. Few men could be found within this commonwealth who are so well, and none who are better fitted to tell the story than the gentleman who has done so. In order after the history follow two monographs, the first, on the physical geography of the State by Prof. G. C. Swallow, LL. D., and the second, by R. A. Campbell, C. E., on the material wealth of Missouri. All of the material of the present volume has formed part of a more pretentious volume, "The Commonwealth of Missouri," this being an effort to popularize the more costly work, an effort in which the publisher, Mr. Chancy R. Barnes, has been eminently successful, and all the minutiæ of type, paper and binding have been thoroughly and tastefully done in just the right way.

Switzler's History is, of course, the main feature of the book, and it deserves to rank far above anything of the kind which has previously appeared.

The time has perhaps not yet come when a perfectly impartial history of the civil war can be written, and that Col. Switzler has yet some bias lurking in his mind a comparison of the stories of the Palmyra butchery and the Centralia massacre is ample evidence. This bias does not affect Switzler's accuracy as a historian, and the complete justice done in other cases atones for an occasional apparent prejudice.

Beginning at the fountain head of the narrative, the author details the search of Ponce de Leon for the fountain of youth in Florida and the early deeds and successes of Hernando de Soto up to the time of his landing with the gay company of Spanish adventurers who were going to find so many Eldorados in the New World.

His route was through the country already made hostile by the violence of the Spanish invader Narvaez. Yet on and on the stern and intrepid De Soto wandered through tangled forests and over deep morasses, finding neither gold nor precious stones, nor cities rich in treasures and merchandise, until April 25, 1541, he reached the banks of the great river of the West, the Mississippi, and thus achieved immortality.

The point at which De Soto first saw the Mississippi was not far from the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, at the Lower Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis.

His arrival awakened much curiosity and fear among the Dacotah tribe of Indians, who inhabited the western bank. Therefore a great multitude of them, armed with bows and arrows, and richly painted, and gaily decorated with tall plumes and white feathers, their chiefs sitting under awnings as magnificent as the natives could weave, came rowing down the river in a fleet of two hundred canoes, bringing to the delighted Spaniardt gifts of fish and loaves of bread made from the persimmon.

Desirous to cross the wide and rapid stream De Soto was compelled to construct eight boats for the purpose. This delayed him over a month. After the boats were completed the expedition crossed without difficulty or opposition and pursued its way north along the west bank of the river into the region now known as New Madrid, in our own State. At this point, therefore, and at this time, the first European set foot on the soil of the territory now known as Missouri.

Having seen how European feet first trod Missouri soil, a slight glance at the way in which the logic of history was working out the destiny of America will not be out of place:

Spain, France and England were the three great colonizing powers, which, with great activity and various success, projected expeditions of discovery and settlement in this division of the continent, and a surprising coincidence is true of them, namely: The Spaniards planted their first colony east of the Mississippi, on the barren sands of Florida, the French their first on the icy and inhospitable region of Quebec, and the English at Jamestown, in Virginia, a State in no way remarkable for its fertility, and at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, "a stern and rock-bound coast."

* * * * *

The French were penetrating the Indian tribes who inhabited the northern interior of the continent, navigating in bark canoes the mighty rivers and coasting the shores of the mighty lakes. They displayed remarkable enterprise and address and, although beset on all sides by great and singular perils, accomplished extensive explorations.

We pass by the successive events of La Salle's remarkable journey, and of the growth and explosion of the Mississippi bubble and John Low's financial schemes, to record the first settlement of the State.

While all historians agree, we believe, as to the *place* of the first permanent settlements in the territory now known as the State of Missouri, to-wit: that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, there is an embarrassing conflict of authority as to the date of them. Mr. Lewis C. Beck fixes them in his Gazetteer, published in 1823, page 214, in the autumn of 1763, while others believe them to have occurred at an earlier period.

The author goes on to quote from a letter written by ustavus St. Gem:

"I find in looking over the old papers of my grandfather, in possession of my sister, Mrs. Menard, and carefully preserved by her as precious family relics, that my great grandfather purchased of Mr. Gabouri a house with lot of two arpents of land in the 'Post of Ste. Genevieve of the Illinois,' on the 29th of December, 1754, thus showing that the town had been settled several, nay, many years before the date of his purchase. There are, in my opinion, no correct data, written or of record, fixing the exact time when the place was settled; but we have it here by tradition that the first white inhabitants came over from Kakokia about the year 1735."

The author proceeds:

Whether the first settlement at Ste. Genevieve be fixed at the traditional period of 1735 or at a later date, it is unquestionably true that it was made in the interest of gold and silver mining, and long before the purchase of Louisiana. As early as 1720 Renault, the son of a celebrated iron founder of France, established himself at Fort Chartres, about ten or fifteen miles above Ste. Genevieve, on the opposite bank of the Mississippi. He left France in 1719, with two hundred artificers and miners, provided with tools and whatever else was necessary to accomplish his object. In his passage he touched at the Island of San Domingo and bought five hundred slaves for working the mines; and, entering the Mississippi, pursued his voyage up that river to New Orleans, which he reached some time in 1720, and soon afterwards proceeded on his way to Fort Chartres. He explored Ste. Genevieve county, a fact which is proven by the fact that many of Renault's old mine overgrown with trees and covered with moss, e been discovered.

The main event in the history of Missouri is the foundation of this city of St. Louis, and the narrative is well told, as follows:

During the year 1763 Laclede obtained from W. D'Abbadie, then Director-General, as well as civil and military commander of the province of Louisiana, a monopoly of the "fur trade with the Indians of Missouri and those west of the Mississippi above the Missouri as far north as the river St. Peters." This company was organized as the firm of Laclede, Maxent & Co., but was popularly known as the Louisana Fur Company. Its leading object was the prosecution of traffic in furs, then believed to promise very large rewards. With a view of accomplishing the designs of the company, an expedition under the leadership of Laclede was organized in New Orleans, for the purpose of establishing a permanent trading post at some point north of the then existing settlements. This expedition, accompanied by a little band of trappers, mechanics and hunters, left New Orleans in rude and clumsy boats on the third day of August, 1763, and proceeded on their weary way up the river. Three months afterwards, on November 3rd, they reached St. Genevieve, then a place of considerable importance, where they hoped to find temporary accommodations for themselves and houses in which to store their goods.

The author then quotes from an address made by Wilson Primm in 1847:

"In the beginning of February, 1764, Laclede left the Port de Chartres, taking with him the men whom he had brought from New Orleans, a few from Ste. Genevieve and some from the fort and its neighborhood. On his route passing through the town of Cohokia, then called 'Notre Dame des Kahokias,' he engaged several families to go with him to his proposed establishment.

"On the 15th of February, 1764, Laclede and his party landed at the spot now occupied by our city, and proceeded to cut down trees and draw the lines of a town, named St. Louis in honor of Louis XV. of France, a town which subsequently became the capital of Upper Louisiana, and which is now the commercial capital of Missouri.

* * * * *

"In the year 1765 the Fort de Chartres was abandoned by the French troops, ostensibly because of the unhealthiness of its position, but really because of its surrender to Capt. Stirling, under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. Mr. St. Ange de Belle Rive, the French commander of that fort, upon the surrender, removed with his officers and troops to St. Louis, on the 17th of July, 1765, and from that time henceforward the new establishment was considered as the capital of Upper Louisiana."

Carondelet, Florissant and St. Charles were founded soon afterwards, and events flowed on in the infant State unruffled by the storms without until, in 1769, the great Pontiac, who had taken so prominent a part in the defeat of Braddock, was welcomed to St. Louis by De Belle Rive, and entertained at the house of Madame Chouteau. Pontiac had taken to drink, and all the efforts made by his St. Louis friends to reclaim him were of no avail. His eventful life was closed by his murder; and his bones, with those of De Belle Rive, repose somewhere near the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.

Passing the long details of the cession, recession and purchase of Louisiana territory, we come to the following instructive statistics:

The settled portions of Missouri, for the purposes of local government, were divided in 1804 into four districts as follows:

1. The district of Cape Girardeau, including all the territory, between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. In 1804 its population was 1,470 whites and a few slaves.
2. The district of Ste. Genevieve, including all the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. Population, 2,350 whites and 520 slaves.
3. The district of St. Louis, including all the territory between the Meramec and Missouri River. Population, 2,280 whites and 500 slaves. This district contained the villages of St. Louis, Carondelet and St. Ferdinand (now Florissant), with several settlements extending into the present territory of Franklin county. St. Louis contained about 180 houses and a population of 1,080. Carondelet, between forty and fifty houses, and a small population consisting chiefly of Canadian French. St. Ferdinand, 60 houses. The largest and most populous settlement in the St. Louis district was near the Missouri River, in the northwestern portion of the present county of St. Louis, and was known as St. Andrews.
4. The district of St. Charles, including all the inhabited territory between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, population 1,400 whites and 150 slaves. It contained two villages—St. Charles and Portage des Sioux—the inhabitants of which were French Creoles and Canadians. Femme Osage was a large settlement of Anglo-American families.

The total population of Louisiana at the period of the cession in 1803-4 was 10,120, of which 3,760 were French, including a few Spanish families, 5,000 Anglo-Americans and 1,270 blacks, who, with very few exceptions, were slaves.

As the years rolled by and Lewis and Clark's expedition became a thing of the past, the settlements along the streams became more numerous and more populous. Lieut. Zebulon Pike, from whom Pike county was named, explored all the navigable streams of the State, and opened up its resources.

Emigration flowed in from many quarters, strengthening and enriching every section of the land. The French element was covered by the American until even the names that they gave became subjects of doubt and inquiry.

Everybody knows that St. Louis was called *Pain Court*, or short of bread, Carondelet was *Vide Poche*, or empty pocket, and Cahokia was called by an even more opprobrious name—*Pouilleux*. But with regard to other names which were not nicknames hear our author:

Portage des Sioux, founded soon after St. Charles, is an old French village on the Mississippi and on the Missouri side, a short distance below the mouth of the Illinois. Capt. Pike's expedition to the sources of the Mississippi, on which he sailed from St. Louis in a keel boat, on Friday, August 9, 1808, stopped on the Sabbath afterwards and spent the day opposite this place where the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are less than a mile apart. The village of Portage des Sioux derived its name from the following circumstance: The Sioux and Missouris, two hostile tribes of Indians, were seeking to destroy each other. The Sioux descended the Mississippi in their canoes on a pillaging expedition against the Missouris, who, apprised of their object, laid in ambush—became "bushwackers"—at the mouth of the Missouri River, intending to take their enemies by surprise and capture their entire naval squadron. The Sioux, cunning and strategic in war, instead of descending to the mouth of the Missouri, "rounded to" and disembarked at the Portage, took their canoes on their backs, crossed the narrow peninsula to the Missouri River at a point some distance above the ambuscade of their enemies, accomplished their object and returned undiscovered with their spoils—leaving the Missouris long and anxiously waiting for them at the mouth of the stream.

* * * * *

Femme Osage (Osage woman), a creek which rises on the border of Warren county and runs nearly east through St. Charles into the Missouri River, took its name from the fact that the body of an Osage squaw, supposed to have been drowned was found in the creek by a French pioneer.

Perruque Creek derives its name from an accident which happened to one of the early French adventurers whose wig became entangled in the branches of a tree in crossing the creek.

Many details of the early settlers are spread upon the pages of Switzler's book, which is particularly full in the history of the various county settlements. In fact, all the early history of the State is given with a precision and accuracy that make the volume a most valuable addition to any library. In every instance the judgment displayed as to space is remarkable. Every incident gets its proper share of attention, and the author passes on to another before the attention of interest is relaxed. His account of the earthquake which shook the town of New Madrid in 1811 is probably the best account of that catastrophe which has yet found its way into print.

The first shock of the earthquake at New Madrid was felt on the morning of December 16, 1811, about 2 o'clock, but was repeated at intervals, with decreasing violence, for several weeks. The center of its violence was near the settlement of Little Prairie, twenty-five or thirty miles below New Madrid. During the night of December 16 a flotilla of flatboats laden with provisions for the Southern trade was at anchor some miles below the town, and the boatmen describe the phenomenon as one of terrific grandeur.

Although there have been many exaggerations of the character and extent of this catastrophe, it is admitted by all that the undulations of the earth upheaved the waters of the great river and much of the country adjacent, filling every living creature with indescribable horror. The ducks, geese, swans and other aquatic fowls, that were quietly resting in the eddies of the Mississippi, gave evidence of the wildest tumult in screams of alarm. A loud, roaring sound, which has been likened to subterranean thunder, was accompanied by a hissing as of escaping steam from a pipe, and attended by a violent agitation of the adjacent shores.

Sand bars and the points of islands were swallowed in the bosom of the deep, while the tall cotton woods, crashing against each other and tossing their giant branches to and fro, disappeared in the voracious abyss.

The earth on shore in many places opened in wide fissures, and, quickly closing again, threw jets of water discolored by mud, charcoal and sand to a considerable height. Traces of these fissures and of the heaps of sand with which they covered the country are plainly visible to this day.

This appalling catastrophe invaded the country inland on both sides of the Mississippi. Hon. Lewis F. Lynn in his letter February 1, 1836, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, says that after the subsidence of the principal commotion, "hills had disappeared and lakes were found in their stead, and numerous lakes became elevated ground, over the surface of which vast heaps of sand were scattered, while in many places the earth for miles was sunk beneath the level of the surrounding country. One of the lakes formed on this occasion is sixty or seventy miles in length and from three to twenty in breadth. In sailing over its surface in the light canoe, the voyager is struck with astonishment at beholding the giant trees of the forest standing partially exposed amid a waste of waters, branchless and leafless. But the wonder is still further increased on casting the eye on the dark blue profound, to observe cane-brakes covering its bottoms."

On August 2, 1817, the General Pike, Jacob Reid, captain, landed at St. Louis, the first of that mighty caravan of boats that have since then made the wharf of this city their Mecca. These were the piping times of peace for Missouri up to the troubled years when the question of the admission of this State into the Union touched the key-note of sectional discords and arrayed North and South against each other.

Missouri has been called the child of compromise, and the story of that compromise is well told in the volume before us. The debates in Congress, the violent excitement and partisanship throughout the country, are all examined calmly and judicially in the bearing upon the current of the story; and the whole summed up as follows:

All who would correctly understand the history of Missouri's admission into the Union should specially note the fact that the great event was the joint achievement of two "compromises," neither of which was separately able to accomplish it, namely: First, the Thomas proviso of March 6th, 1820—better known as the Missouri Compromise—which, while it admitted Missouri as a slave State, at the same time forever inhibited slavery in all the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and second, the Clay Compromise, of March 2d, 1821, whereby the unexpected and continued opposition to her admission with the Constitution she presented was conciliated, and the admission of the State completely effected (August 10th, 1821) on the "fundamental condition" that said State, by a solemn public act, should declare that no law will ever be adopted by her General Assembly, by which any citizen of either of the States of the Union should be excluded from any of the privileges to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States; in other words, that Missouri expunge from her Constitution of June 19, 1820, the clause making it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent free persons of color from emigrating to and settling in the State.

While it is true, therefore, that Mr. Clay performed great and signal services in the adjustment of the Missouri question, and is the author of the compromise which finally admitted the State into the Federal Union, it is not true, as many have supposed, that he was the author of the territorial line of 36 degs. 30 m. incorporated in the act of March 6, 1820, nor was Missouri admitted under that act. On the contrary, as has been plainly shown, she was not admitted until August 10, 1821, by proclamation of President Monroe, and upon the "Fundamental Condition" of the Clay Compromise, reported by the Grand Committee of Thirty, which was the keystone of the symmetrical arch.

The limits of this article make it imperative that we shall pass over the very excellent account of the events between 1821 and 1861, a period of forty years of unparalleled prosperity, not without its exciting events in Missouri, for the Mexican war was something which called out all the heroism of Missouri's sons, and had it not been that all its achievements have paled before the grand struggle that culminated in 1865, we would still look back proudly upon Buena Vista, Palo Alto and the other stricken fields, where the Mexican power shriveled at the touch of the Republic.

The Mormon expedition was another incident in these years, but, taken all in all, they were quiet, sleepy times—the good old times—when gentlemanly feeling and the social life were to be found everywhere, and the old settlers were courtly, wealthy and plentiful.

The events of 1861, however, shocked the sleepy epoch into full wakefulness and life, no better evidence of which can be given than the proceedings of the usually placid Legislature in May, '61.

The session of the Legislature, although brief, and from its commencement to its conclusion seriously embarrassed by extraordinary excitement and apprehensions for the personal safety of its members, was not unfruitful of very important proceedings. In the midst of fearful wranglings, wide-spread terror on account of the capture of Camp Jackson, and a turbulence illy fitted for deliberation or harmony, the Legislature passed an act suspending the apportionment of the State school money for 1861; one to authorize counties to loan money, not exceeding $30,000 each, to the State; to authorize the banks of Missouri to issue one, two and three dollar notes to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars in lieu of the same amount of larger notes; to authorize the Governor to purchase or loan David Bullentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one major-general, who, in time of insurrection, invasion or war, should command the entire military force in the field; to authorize the Governor, whenever in his opinion the security and welfare of the State may require it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines within the State; to place $20,000 at the disposal of the Governor to maintain the peace and safety of the State, and, having just heard of the capture of Camp Jackson, a short act with a long preamble, the preamble reciting that information had been received "that the city of St. Louis had been invaded by the citizens of other States, and a portion of the people of said city were in rebellion against the laws of the State, therefore enacting that the Governor be authorized 'to take such measures as in his judgment he may deem necessary or proper to repel such invasion or put down such rebellion.'" Certainly a very short, but sweeping delegation of authority. Also an act of more than two hundred sections, supplemented by about fifty "articles of war" to provide for the organization, government and support of the military forces (called in the act the Missouri State Guard) of the State. Also an act authorizing the Governor to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion and protect the lives and property of the people. The act also created a "military fund" to consist of all the money then in the treasury, or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of 1 per cent on the hundred dollars levied by the act of November 19, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two mill tax heretofore appropriated for educational purposes. All these various funds were diverted from their original uses and made to contribute to the "Military Fund."

The "Missouri State Guard" bill was before the Legislature, and encountering serious resistance, at the time the news was received of the attack on Camp Jackson by Capt. Lyon and of its surrender to his command. The intelligence so excited that body—if, indeed, "excitement" be not too tame a word to typify the panic and convulsion that ensued—that, in less than fifteen minutes, the act had passed and was in the hands of the Governor for his approval. This commotion had scarcely been allayed before a new and greater cause of excitement arose. About 11 o'clock on the night of May 10 (the night succeeding the capture of Camp Jackson), the whole city of Jefferson was aroused by the ringing of bells and shouts of men summoning the Legislature to the Capitol. They hurriedly assembled there, went into secret session to consider the demands and perils of the crisis, and thus continued until past 3 o'clock in the morning.

The immediate cause of the panic and of the extraordinary session of the Legislature after midnight was the reception late that night of a telegram, asserted afterwards to be bogus, stating that 2,000 Federal troops would leave St. Louis that night for Jefferson City, to capture the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature. To prevent the anticipated raid upon the State Capitol, the railroad bridge across the Osage River, some forty miles distant, was burned by order of Gov. Jackson, as is supposed. The next day 12,000 kegs of powder were sent off in wagons to safe places in the neighboring country and secreted, and the money in the State Treasury was moved out of town to prevent its capture.

This same powder spoken of above was the cause of many a good fellow in Morgan, Miller, Moniteau and Cole counties losing his life in the wild times that followed, for it was a short shrift and a long rope for the unlucky man in whose possession any of the villainous saltpetre was found for the next three years.

The action of the Legislature detailed above showed that the crisis was upon the State; a short time afterwards, upon the recommendation of His Excellency Claiborne Jackson, the following proceedings of vital importance were had:

The message being read, on leave, Mr. Goodlett introduced a bill entitled, "An act to dissolve the political connection between the State of Missouri with the United States of America," which was read a first time, rule suspended, read a second and third time and passed, all the Senators voting in the affirmative except Mr. Hardin, the Senator from Callaway. Adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. On reassembling at 2 o'clock, Mr. Peyton moved that the House be requested to return the above bill. Passed; very soon after which the bill was returned by the House, by the hands of Mr. Murray, chief clerk, who at the same time reported the passage by the House of "an act declaring the ties heretofore existing between the State of Missouri and the United States of America dissolved;" which was at once taken up, amended, adopted and reported to the House for its concurrence. The House at once concurred; and therefore, as far as this body could effect it, the ligament which bound Missouri to the Federal Union was severed, and the State floated out into the turbulent sea of the Confederate States Government.

The above is transcribed from the records of the Missouri Senate, captured in Alabama by the Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteers.

The capture of Camp Jackson is detailed after the close of the record of the proceedings of the State Government, although chronologically anterior to most of these acts. The account is taken verbatim from the Missouri Republican, of May 11, 1861, and is very full, both of the capture itself and the subsequent excitement in the city.

The Boonville fight, the first serious engagement in the West, is told in Switzler's own words:

Reaching the foot of the ascent on which Col. Marmaduke and Gov. Jackson had formed their line of battle, Captain Totten had opened the engagement by throwing a few nine-pounder explosives into their ranks, while the infantry filed oblique right and left and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was for a short time well replied to, the balls flying thick and fast and occasionally wounding a soldier of Lyon's command. Col. Marmaduke was posted in a lane running towards the river from the road along which the army of the United States was advancing, and in a brick house (Elliott's) on the northeast corner of the junction of the two roads. A couple of bombs were thrown through the east wall of the house, scattering the State troops in all directions. The well directed fire of the German infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Schaeffer on the right, and General Lyon's company of regulars and part of Colonel Blair's regiment on the left of the road, soon compelled Col. Marmaduke's command to fall back into a field of wheat, where they again formed in line just on the brow of the hill. They then advanced some twenty steps to meet the United States troops, and for a short time the cannon were plied with great rapidity and effect. Just at this juncture the State forces opened a galling fire from a grove on the left of Lyon's center and from a shed beyond and still further to the left.

The skirmish now assumed the magnitude of a battle. The commander, Gen. Lyon, exhibited the most remarkable coolness, and preserved throughout that undisturbed presence of mind shown by him alike in camp, in private life and on the field. "Forward on the extreme right," "Give them another shot, Capt. Totten," echoed above the roar of the musketry, clear and distinct, from the lips of the General who led the advancing column. Lyon's force was 2,000 in all, but not over 500 participated at any one time in the battle. The State troops numbered, perhaps, 1,500, not all of whom, however, were engaged in the conflict.

So far we have marked this excellent history of Colonel Switzler's enough to give a succinct and clear idea of the scope and the performance of the work. There are in it some things which might be better, but there is an infinite deal that could easily be worse.

One peculiar phase of the war, the controversy carried on at the revolver's point between individuals of different opinions in the center of the State, is hardly noted, although private war was waged mercilessly for years—long after the controversy between the North and South had stopped at Appomattox.

The narrative goes on, fully and completely, telling all about the "Test Oath," the Drake Constitution, and every other step in the history of the State until the year 1878, when it closes, having bridged over three hundred and thirty-six years of Missouri history with remarkable felicity.

The essay of Mr. Conant carries the story back probably two thousand years further, and Professor Swallow's "Physical Geography" takes the narrative to the dim Plutonic era, when Pilot Knob first protruded its head above the seething primeval waters.

All the work within the covers of the volume has been done faithfully and conscientiously, and none more so than the concluding monograph of Mr. Campbell, which fairly bristles with statistics and general information.

From the store of facts which he has collated we select only the following, all the figures of which are to be much increased to suit the nine years' advance since they were first given:

	Hands employed.	Capital.	Products.
Mining	3,423	$ 3,489,250	$ 2,472,513
Manuf'g	65,354	80,251,244	206,213,429
Agriculture	263,918	192,789,746	103,035,759

* * * * *

The average value of each farm in Missouri was (in 1870) $2,648; of live stock upon each farm, $568; of farming implements and machinery upon each farm, $105. The average value of each farm, including live stock and the farming implements and machinery thereon, was $3,321. The total value of all the agricultural products of the State was $103,035,759; the average value produced annually upon each farm, about $700; and the average value produced in each county, $903,822. St. Louis county is notonly the commercial and manufacturing center, but, including the stone quarries, is also the greatest mining county in the State, and, strange as it may seem, also leads in agricultural productions, with an annual result of $3,556,476. Next in order comes Saline, $,695,617; Franklin, $2,551,092; Johnson, 22,417,873; Pike, $2,052,574; Clay, $2,032,770, followed in order by St. Charles, Cooper, Platte, Lafayette, Lincoln, Callaway, Cass, Jackson, Pettis, Macon, Andrew, Audrain, Greene, Monroe, Lawrence, Ray, Chariton, Howard, Warren, Carroll, Buchanan, Sullivan, Henry, Lewis, Livingston, Harrison, Boone, Bates, Clinton, Perry, Caldwell, Jefferson, Linn, Knox, Nodaway, Atchison, Holt, Davis, Gentry and Randolph.

Books Received.

[From the St. Louis Book and News Company.]

Johnston, Alexander. A. M. History of American Politics. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 274. Bds 16mo. 75c.

[From F. H. Thomas & Co., 208 South Fourth st.]

Curtis, Benjamin R. A Memoir of Benjamin Robbins Curtis, LL. D., with some of his professional and miscellaneous writings. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. 1879. 2 vol. Pp. 490, 435. Cl.

[From the H. R. Hildreth Printing Company.]

Ingelow, Jean. Sarah De Berengee. A Novel. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1879. Pp., 415. Cl., $1 50.

The Earl of Mayfield. A Novel. "Fortis et Fidelis." Philadelphia: Peterson & Brothers. Pp., 438.

The Fellow Worth.

[Chicago Times Paris Letter.]

Worth is now suing one of his noble clients, the Princess Murat, for an unpaid bill of $1,200, which, it appears, has been owing for years. It is a pity that she can not induce him to wait for his money by the same means as those employed by a fair and frisky dame of the second empire, when that empire was at its height. She, too, ran up a prodigious bill with the great dressmaker, which she was unable to pay. Worth, whose expenses are very large, naturally wanted his money. So in this emergency the lady sent for him.

"I can not let you have your money just now, M. Worth," she said very frankly, "but I'll tell you what I will do: if you will consent to give me time to pay in, I'll take you to the opera to-morrow night in my own box." The bargain was concluded, and the next evening the great lady and leader of fashion and the celebrated dressmaker appeared at the opera side by side in the box of the former. Tremendous was the social excitement created by this escapade on the part of the fashionable Mme. Mille-Etoiles, but Worth got his opera, and the lady got time wherein to settle her account, and so all parties were satisfied.

The Miracle of the Slave.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The celebrated painting, "The Miracle of the Slave," said to be 300 years old, which was bequeathed to the late Joshua B. Smith by Charles Sumner, was sold by auction yesterday, together with all the other effects of Mr. Smith. The first bid, $50, was raised by $10 advances until it reached $110, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Geo. W. Harris, of this city.

ACROSS THE SEA.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to add to his sinecure offices that of Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, with a salary of $5,000.

Lord Lyons has been twelve years the British Embassador in France at a salary of $50,000 a year, with a fine house rent free. He has been a favorite with all the French rulers during his term.

The present theatrical wonder in Paris is the "Black Venus," a play representing the adventures of a traveler in Africa. The most striking feature is a caravan, in which more than 100 African beasts from the zebra to the elephant are introduced.

The British Government has ordered an official inquiry to be made into the act of the Rev. Mr. Brown, Wesleyan missionary, in leading an expedition against natives of New Britain and killing sixty or eighty of the savages in retaliation for having feasted on three or four Wesleyan missionaries.

The Persian Shah is said to be writing a play—and nobody will dare to condemn it. For his Majesty once painted a picture in which a camel in the background was higher than a tree in the foreground, and an unlucky critic, who hinted that the work lacked feeling, in a few hours lacked a head.

Recently, at the Crystal Palace, London, a tragedy entitled "Count Alarcos," and written by the Earl of Beaconsfield when in his thirty-fourth year, was performed before a large audience. The events of the play, which is founded on an old ballad, are ascribed to the thirteenth century, and take place in the Castilian capital.

The Hon. Col. Wellesley, the heir presumptive of the Dukedom of Wellington, who recently gave up his post as military attache of the British Embassy at Vienna in order to accompany a noted English actress to London, has been deserted by the noted actress. Mrs. Wellesley has gone to join her father, Lord Augustus Loftus, in Australia.

Trained from his early youth to the craft of the chamois hunter, the Emperor of Austria loves nature too ardently to lend his countenance to the wholesale slaughter of her children. Dressed in his worn shooting costume—a gray frieze coat, short leather breeches, leaving the knees bare, and heavy hob-nailed shoes—he likes to be out alone, or with a single keeper.

Mr. Charles Reade is said to have been fond of fiction from his boyhood, when he made up tales and read all Scott's novels before he was twelve years old. While at college he read at least half a dozen novels every week. he has been called to the bar, but never practiced, having read law simply as an aid in writing novels. He is a stout hater of injustice, and declares that he can no longer afford to write with no higher object than entertainment; that the noble and only worthy end of fiction is to correct evils in society and the State.

SOLEMN FACTS.

Blondin, who is now fifty-five years of age, gave a performance on the tightrope at Vienna a few days ago.

At Detroit President Hayes and his wife were weighed, the former knocking the beam at 188 and the latter at 174. Total, 362.

A Richmond (Ky.) paper tells of a mountain preacher whose salary last year was $18 20 and twenty-seven pairs of socks.

In ascending Mount Washington by the bridle path two men lost their way. They reached the summit the next morning badly used up. The ice on their hats was half an inch thick.

An octogenarian in Mainsburg, Penn., who has been blind six years, is regaining his sight without a surgical operation and without special prayers.

Clay Rhoades committed suicide at Greenfield, O., because Bob McKenzie had threatened to murder him, and he knew Bob was a man of his word.

The last time Grant was in California he was the proprietor of a rope ferry.

Gen. G. W. Stapleton, of Winchester, Ky., is a grandfather, and his grandmother is still living. Mr. Simpson Brock, of the same county, is a grandfather, and his great grandmother is still living.

A four-year-old in Lancaster, Penn., after having several pills forced into his mouth, was so overcome with pleasurable sensations that he determined to administer a dose to himself. Getting hold of a box of buttons he mistook them for medicine and swallowed five. He then gave three to his younger brother. The practitioner was so sick after the adventure that his life was despaired of.

THE CHAIR'S SECRET.

[A mother, during the first long absence of her sons, diverted her lonely leisure by covering a little chair that had successively belonged to each, concealing a letter under the silken cover.]

Each in his turn once owned that little chair,
Now strangely dear;
Just for awhile I dream my happy care
Again is here.

I'll have a secret with you, tiny chair,
In this dull mood;
Before I hide in many a silken square
The well-worn wood.

I mean to write a letter to my sons,
For you to keep;
And do not yield it to the precious ones
Until I sleep.

I'll fill Love's golden words with all my thought
And hide them here:
When from the dark the treasure shall be brought,
Some far-off year,

My boys will need, perhaps, grown hoary men,
What now were lost
Did I not save, to make them richer then,
What absence cost!

CHARLOTTE F. BATES.

ANECDOTES OF DOCTORS.

[From last Harper's Weekly.]

Amongst the most honored of all the professions is that of medicine. It is often also a very lucrative one, especially if a medical man gains a name in the beau monde, and, still better, is called upon to attend royalty. It is said that William III. during the first eleven years of his reign paid the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe on an average not less than six hundred guineas per annum.

At a more recent date, royalty has not shown itself ungrateful for medical services. Mr. Wadd states in his Memorabilia that the physicians who attended Queen Caroline had each five hundred guineas, and the surgeons three hundred; and that Dr. Willis was rewarded for his successful attendance on King George III. by fifteen hundred per annum for twenty years, and six hundred and fifty per annum to his son for life. The other physicians had, however, only thirty guineas each visit to Windsor, and ten guineas each visit to Kew. A physician's ordinary fee at the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries was ten shillings; but if it happened that his patient was a man of condition, the doctor expected gold; and still later several pieces of coin from rich patients. A good story is told of Sir Richard Jebb, who was once paid three guineas by a nobleman from whom he had a right to expect five. The doctor dropped the coins on the carpet, when a servant picked them up and restored them. But Sir Richard, instead of walking off, continued his search on the carpet.

"Are all the guineas found?" asked his lordship, looking round.

"There must be two still on the floor," was Sir Richard's answer, "for I have only three."

The hint, of course, was taken, and the right sum made up.

Another physician, who had been accustomed to receive a three-guinea fee from an old lady patient, received one day only two, and had recourse to one part of Sir Richard's artifice, and assuming that the third guinea had been dropped through his carelessness, looked about on the floor for it. The result, however, was rather disappointing.

"Nay, nay," said the old lady, with a smile; "you are not in fault. It is I who dropped it."

How much of "hope deferred" is experienced by many doctors in the beginning of their career, before the guineas become plentiful, is little known by the public. It is said that the great surgeon Sir Astley Cooper, whose income eventually varied from fifteen to over twenty thousand per annum, earned five guineas the first year, and in his fifth his fees only reached a hundred pounds. But the day came when patients waited for hours in his anterooms before they could obtain an interview with him, and even then, perhaps, were compelled to go away without a consultation. And for some years one patient alone paid him six hundred pounds annually for professional attendance upon him at his seat near Croydon.

Though there are numerous instances of large sums being received by doctors for successful treatment of their patients, it is rarely that they reap substantial benefit, beyond their ordinary fees, in cases of failure; instances, however, are known.

A story is told of a French lady who put herself into the hands of a surgeon to be bled; the operator used his lancet so clumsily that, instead of a vein, he cut an artery. This mishap eventually caused the death of the lady. With a mixture of humanity and irony, she made a will in which she bequeathed a life annuity of eight hundred livres to the surgeon on condition "that he never again bled anybody as long as he lived."

A Polish princess, about a hundred years ago, who lost her life in similar circumstances, had the following clause inserted in her will: "Convinced of the injury that my unfortunate accident will occasion to the unhappy surgeon who is the cause of my death, I bequeath to him a life-annuity of two hundred ducats, secured by my estate, and forgive his mistake from my heart. I wish this may indemnify him for the discredit which my sorrowful catastrophe will bring upon him."

Bleeding in those days, notwithstanding its risks, seems to have been regarded as almost a sovereign remedy for present ills, and an antidote against prospective ones. A good story is told of Lord Chesterfield, and a friend of his, Lord Radnor, who was fond of acting the sergeon as far as bleeding was concerned. We will give it in Mr. Jeaffreson's own words, from whose interesting Book about Doctors we have obtained a portion of our information.

"Lord Chesterfield, wanting an additional vote for a coming division in the House of Peers, called on Lord Radnor, and after a little introductory conversation, complained of a distressing headache.

"'You ought to lose blood, then,' said Lord Radnor.

"'Gad! do you indeed think so? Then, my dear lord, do add to the service of your advice by performing the operation; I know you are a most skillful surgeon.'

"Delighted at the compliment, Lord Radnor in a trice pulled out his lancet-case and opened a vein in his friend's arm.

"'By-the-bye,' asked the patient, as his arm was being adroitly bound up, 'do you go down to the House to-day?'

"'I had not intended going,' answered the noble operator, 'not being sufficiently informed on the question which is to be bebated. But you, who have considered it, which side will you vote on?'

"In reply, Lord Chesterfield unfolded his view of the case: and Lord Radnor was so delighted with the reasoning of the man who held his surgical powers in such high estimation, that he forthwith promised to support the wily earl's side in the division.

"'I have shed my blood for the good of my country,' said Lord Chesterfield, that evening, to a party of friends."

Amongst the doctors who have lived in this century, Abernethy figured most conspicuously. Though many of the stories related of his brusque manners and sometimes rude speech are said to be false or exaggerated, sufficient are authenticated to leave no doubt of his eccentricity. He had, however, under a rough exterior, a kind heart. He often refused or returned his fees if he discovered that his patients were poor. In one well-known instance a widow lady, whose child had been under his care, received from him, enclosed in a friendly letter, all the fees taken from her under the impression that she was well able to pay—he had learned that her means were straitened—and in addition fifty pounds, which he begged her to spend in giving her child a daily ride in the fresh air. To the honor af the profession be it said that instances of kind consideration and true generosity are far from rare amongst medical men.

It is difficult to imagine how Abernethy could act with so much kindness and delicacy of feeling toward one lady, and yet give such offense to another that she exclaimed: "I have heard of your rudeness before I came, sir, but I was not prepared for such treatment. What am I to do with this?" she added, meaning the prescription he had given her.

"Anything you like," the surgeon roughly answered; "put it on the fire if you please."

He had met his match. The lady took him at his word, placed his fee on the table and his prescription on the fire; then, with a bow, left him. Abernethy instantly followed into the hall, apologized and begged her either to take the fee back or allow him to rewrite the prescription; but all to no purpose; the lady would not yield.

On another occasion the doctor was forced to own that he had the worst of it. The story runs thus. He was sent for one day in great haste by an innkeeper, whose wife had in a quarrel scratched his face with her nails to such an extent that the poor man was bleeding and much disfigured. Abernethy thought this an opportunity not to be lost for admonishing the offender, and said, "Madame, are you not ashamed of yourself to treat your husband thus—the husband who is the head of all—your head, in fact?"

"Well, doctor," fiercely returned the virago, "and may I not scratch my own head?"

A gentleman once asked Abernethy if he thought the moderate use of snuff would "injure the brain."

"No, sir," was the doctor's prompt reply; "for no man with a single ounce of brains would ever think of taking snuff."

At the end of the last century, and extending far into this, there flourished in Lancashire, England, a family of the name of Taylor, the male members of which for two or three generations were known as the "Whitworth Doctors." Indeed, some of their descendants may possibly be still in the profession. Though plain of speech and possessing little refinement, the Whitworth doctors were great provincial celebrities, especially as surgeons; but their fame extended far beyond their own region. In a number of Tait's Magazine, published forty years ago, William Howitt gave an account of a visit he paid to the Whitworth doctor then extant, who related to him one or two amusing incidents connected with his father's attendance upon royalty. He had been called in to prescribe for the Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of George III.

"The complaint of the Princess was a continued pain and stupor in the head. Of course John Taylor immediately ordered her to take his snuff. This snuff was made of the powdered leaves of the Asarabacca, which has the property of purging the head, and of which plenty was grown in the garden at Whitworth. John having given his order and delivered the snuff, looked about him, and seeing the princesses all there, he clapped the Queen familiarly on the back, and said, 'Well, thou art a farrently woman [good-looking] to be the mother of such a set of straight-backed lasses.'

"Queen Charlotte took the unusual familiarity with very good grace, smiling and replying, 'Yes, Mr. Taylor; and I was once as straight-backed a lass as any of them.'

"'The doctor had not retired from the presence of royalty very long, when he was sent for again in great haste.

"'Well, and what is the matter now?' asked he, on entering.

"'Oh, the princess is taken with such a continual sneezing that we are quite alarmed.'

"'Is that all?' said John. 'Then let the girl sneeze; that is the very thing that will do her good.'

"The doctor is said to have had the honor of completely relieving the princess of her complaint."

Patients doubtless often amuse by their idiosyncrasies the medical men they consult. According to Dean Ramsay, Dr. Gregory—"of immortal Mixture memory"—used to tell a story of an old Highland chieftain, intended to show how such Celtic potentates were once held to be superior to all the usual considerations which affect ordinary mortals. The doctor, after due examination, had in his usual decided and blunt manner pronounced the liver of the Highlander to be at fault, and to be the cause of his ill health. His patient, who could not but consider this as taking a great liberty with a Highland chieftain, roared out: "And what business is it of yours whether I have a liver or not?"

We are also indebted to the dean's Reminiscences for the two following stories:

"An old lady about seventy years of age sent for her medical attendant to consult him about a sore throat, which had troubled her for some days. The doctor, decked out with the now prevailing fashion, a mustache and flowing beard, was ushered into her room. The old lady, after exchanging the usual civilities, described her complaint to the worthy son of Æsculapius.

"'Well,' said he, 'do you know, Mrs. Macfarlane, I used to be much troubled with the very same kind of sore throat; but ever since I allowed my moustache and beard to grow, I have never been troubled with it.'

"'A-weel, a-weel,' said the old lady, dryly, 'that may be the case; but ye maun prescribe some other method for me to get quit o' the sair throat; for ye ken, doctor, I canna adopt that cure.'"

"A servant of an old maiden lady, a patient of Dr. Poole, formerly of Edinburgh, was under orders to go to the doctor every morning to report the state of her health, how she had slept, etc., with strict injunctions always to prefix, 'with her compliments.' At length one morning the girl brought this extraordinary message: 'Miss S——'s compliments, and she died last night at 8 o'clock!'"

Doctors are by no means infallible, and sometimes make very serious mistakes. In the Book of Blunders there is a curious story told, quoted from Cooke's "Seven Narcotics," of a young Spanish doctor who went from Madrid to the Philippine Islands some years since with the design of settling in the colony, and pushing his fortune by means of his profession. On the morning after he landed, the doctor sallied forth for a walk on the paseo. He had not proceeded far when his attention was attracted to a young girl, a native, who was walking a few paces ahead of him. He observed that every now and then the girl stooped her head toward the pavement, which was straightway spotted with blood. Alarmed on the girl's account, the doctor walked rapidly after her, observing that she still continued to expectorate blood at intervals as she went. Before he could overtake her, the girl had reached her home, an humble cottage in the suburbs, into which she entered. The doctor followed close upon her heels, and summoning her father and mother, directed them to send immediately for the priest, as their daughter had not many hours to live. The distracted parents, having learned the profession of their visitor, immediately acceded to his request. The child wss put to bed in extreme affright, having been told what was about to befall her. The nearest padre was brought, and everything arranged to smooth the journey of her soul through the passes of purgatory. The doctor tried his skill to the utmost, but in vain. In less than twenty-four hours the girl was dead. As up to that time the young Indian had always enjoyed excellent health, the doctor's prognostication was regarded as an evidence of great and mysterious skill. The fame of it soon spread through Manila, and very soon the newly arrived physician was beleaguered with patients, and in a fair way of accumulating a fortune.

In the midst of all this somebody one day had the curiosity to ask the doctor how he could possibly have predicted the death of the girl, seeing that she had been in perfect health a few hours before.

"Predict it!" replied the doctor: "why, sir, I saw her spit blood enough to have killed her half a dozen times."

"Blood! But how did you know it was blood?"

"How! What else could it be?"

"But every one spits red in Manila."

The doctor, who had in the meantime observed this fact, and was laboring under some uneasiness in regard to it, refused to make any further confession at the time; but he had said enough to elucidate the mystery. The thing soon spread through the city, and it became clear to every one that what the new medico had taken for blood was nothing else than the red juice of the buyo, and that the poor girl had died from the fear of death caused by his prediction.

The doctor's patients now fled from him as speedily as they had congregated; and to avoid the ridicule that awaited him, as well as the indignation of the friends of the deceased girl, the doctor was fain to escape from Manila, and return with all speed to Spain.

We will bring our gossip to an end with a story illustrating the varying degrees of feeling, regulated by the state of his health, with which a patient may be said to regard his medical adviser. It is related of Bouvart, a French physician, that one morning as he entered the chamber of a certain marquis whom he had attended through a very dangerous illness, he was addressed by his noble patient thus: "Good-day to you, Mr. Bouvart, I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me."

"I am sure it has," replied Bouvart, dryly. "The very first expression you used convinced me of it."

"Pray explain yourself," said the marquis.

"Nothing is easier," was the doctor's reply. "In the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your 'dearest friend;' as you began to get better, I was your 'good Bouvart;' and now I am 'Mr. Bouvart.' Depend upon it, you are quite recovered."

APOTHEGMS.

Eloquence is vehemen t simp licity.—[Cecil.

True modesty is discerning grace.—[Cowper.

Many good purposes lie in the churchyard.—[Philip Henry.

We believe immortality because we have not proved it, but we forever try to prove it because we believe it.—[Martineau.

The manner of a vulgar man has freedom, without ease, and the manner of a gentleman has ease without freedom.—[Chesterfield.

The Christian religion alone contemplates the conjugal union in order of nature. It is the only religion which presents woman to man as a companion; every other abandons her to him as a slave.—[St. Pierre.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—[Franklin.

Liberality in princes is regarded as a mark of beneficence. But when it occurs that the homely bread of the honest and industrious is often thereby converted into dilicious cake for the idle and prodigal, we soon retract our heedless praise.—[Hume.

In morality there are books enough written both by ancient and modern philosophers, but the morality of the Gospel doth so exceed them all, that to give a man a full knowledge of true morality, I shall send him to no other book than the New Testament.—[Locke.

Life after all is but a bundle of hints, each suggesting actual and positive development, but rarely reaching it. And as I recall these hints, and in fancy trace them to their issues, I am as truly dealing with life as my life has dealt them all to me.—[From Mitchell's Dream Life.

The Paris Figaro makes merry over the last libel suit brought against it—this time by Lieut. Carey, who considers that he has been shamefully slandered.

FEMININE.

H. C. BRUNNER.

She might have known it in the earlier spring—
That all my heart with vague desire was stirred,
And, ere the summer winds had taken wing,
I told her; but she smiled and said no word.

The autumn's eager hand his red gold grasped,
And she was silent; till from skies grown drear
Fell soft one fine, first snow-flake, and she clasped
My neck, and cried, "Love, we have lost a year!"

—[Scribner's Bric-a-Brac.

No green that greets the early Spring
When first her presence quickens there,
Glows as a crown her maidens bring
When Autumn binds her yellow hair.

No bird may build its sheltered nest
In bough with gladdening verdure grown;
But silence dwells, a sweeter guest,
When leaves are gone and broods have flown.

No light e'er lay in loved one's eye,
Or passion on the lover's tongue,
As tenderly as thoughts will lie
The dimmest memories among.

No smiles that rising morn may wear
Are blest as shades when evening nears.
No wakefulness, however fair,
As beautiful as sleep of years.

—[Scribner for October.

What a Spider Eats.

In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating, says a writer on spiders, we arose about daybreak in the morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from its retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught, and was now being feasted. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was at 5:50 a. m. in September. At 7 a. m. the earwig had been demolished, and probably having enjoyed a nap, the spider came down for the fly, which he had finished at 8 a. m. A little after 9 we supplied him with a daddylonglegs, which he ate at noon. At one o'clock a blow-fly was greedily seized, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow-fly. During the day and toward evening a great many greenflies, or midges, had been caught in the web; of these we counted 120 all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's nest.

Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion, or in any other way, from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, which he took to his retreat and ate. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detachments, until the web was eaten; for the web and its contents were banded up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web-making process, and before daybreak another web was ready to be used in the same way.

Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate and applying this to a man, it would be somewhat as follows: At daybreak a small alligator was eaten; at 7 a. m., a lamb; at 9 a. m., a young cameleopard; at 10 o'clock, a sheep, and, during the night, 120 larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for a man during twenty-four hours; and, could we find one gifted with such an appetite and digestion, we readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.

Cologne Cathedral.

[From the London Times.]

The first stone of Cologne Cathedral was laid on August 15, 1248. The 631st year of its building was completed on the 15th of last month and it is hoped that the next anniversary will really see the finishing of the great minster. The two towers have now reached their last stage, and have only to be fitted with their massive caps of solid stonework. For this purpose, two great scaffoldings have to be erected at a dizzy height; one of them, however, already approaches completion. When the caps have been finished, then a still higher story will have to be added to the scaffoldings, in order to fix on the tops of the caps the gigantic foliated crosses, almost thirty feet high, which are to crown the towers. The operation will, it is expected, be performed next spring.

Struggle Between a Man and a Devil-fish.

[From the New York Sun.]

Visitors to the Scarborough aquarium were treated to a struggle between a man and a large devilfish. The keeper, while cleaning out the tank occupied by the octopeds, was seized by the largest of the creatures, which fastened four tentacles round the leg of the boot, and with the other four held firmly on to the rocks forming the back of the tank. A struggle took place, during which the man found he could not disengage himself without killing the animal, and finally hit upon the expedient of slipping his leg out, leaving the boot in the water.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Farmers' wives wear grow grain silks.

Sally Swan is a heroine at Granite, Nevada, because she seized a buck by the hind legs and held him until her father arrived.

A well-dressed woman drew a crowd together in a Cincinnati street by striking a man across the face several times with a whip, and then finishing the punishment with her fists. She coolly explained that he was her runaway husband, whom she had laboriously traced for the sole purpose of whipping him.

Mrs. Jane Y. Christmas, the only daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, died at Warrenton, N.C., last week, of yellow fever, it is said. She had recently come from New Orleans. Mrs. Gaines was with her.

The Archduchess Maria Christina, future Queen of Spain, aged twenty-one, possesses exceedingly pleasant manners, and is about the middle height, slender and fair, with dark brown hair and large blue eyes. She is a capital linguist, speaking French, Italian, Spanish, English and German admirably. The Spaniards are crowding to Arcachon, where she is staying, to obtain a glimpse of their future Queen.

The Princess of Wales is described as never more radiant than of late, "not even on the morning, sixteen years ago, when, in that jaunty hat and mauve poplin dress, she stepped ashore at Gravesend and afterward rode through London, taking triumphant possession of all our hearts." On a recent occasion she "looked almost as young and quite as charming in a costume of black and white striped silk, as it was easy to see how proud she is of her boys."

A Southern girl, who has seen better days as a member of one of the first families of Virginia, is now earning her living by plying an awl at the shoemaker's bench in Petersburg. She served an 'apprenticeship of four years, and it is said can now turn out as good a shoe as any man in the business who has not had more experience. She is now thinking of manufacturing shoes on her own account, and if she can find a suitable one, she may be induced to accept a male partner, provided he will agree not to make love to her and offer to dissolve the mercantile partnership and go into a domestic one.

A deaf and dumb girl in Dorsey county, Ark., has recently begun to talk in her sleep. There had been family prayers for the restoration of her speech. At midnight her mother heard her darling's voice. Arousing the old gentleman, she entered the apartment where the child lay. The deaf and dumb girl remarked casually, "Everything seems very wonderful." Then turning suddenly in her bed, she added, "Yes, the old-time orchards are always in bloom." The affectionate parents simultaneously embraced the maiden. She woke with a start. But she could neither hear nor speak.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

Boston's newest paper is called the Comment. It is called a journal of politics and ethics.

The London Times never employs a writer who has been discharged for cause from any other paper.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, owner of the Herald, is credited with an income of $1,500 a day from his paper.

The American Traveler, published in London, has secured Victoria Woodhull for regular editorial contributions.

Mr. Mnotgomery Schuyler, managing editor of the World, goes to Europe in a few days for a vacation of six weeks.

Ten thousand copies is said to be the increase in the World's circulation since the recent reduction in the price.

Edmund Yates has made a success of the London World, and is reputed to be on the road to fortune or some other place.

Mr. Ricketts, city editor of the Memphis Avalanche, has recovered from the yellow fever, and has resumed his work again.

Puck's recent cartoons have given that journal a figurative black eye, as far as the opinions of refined people are concerned.

A new book from the pen of Mr. Bailey, editor of the Danbury News, is warmly complimented by his professional brethren.

Mr. F. J. Murray, "Jefferson" of the Gazette, Chronicle and other Washington papers, is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Washington journalists are on the qui vive for the appearance of the new paper that is to advocate the nomination of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Page McCarthy, of the Washington Capital, is the composer of the new comic opera called "Buttons," soon to be produced.

Mr. George W. Adams, Washington correspondent of the World, has been elected President of the Star Publishing Company of that city.

Mr. De Young, the San Francisco editor who shot Kalloch, is said to be the recipient of a variety of threatening letters, all of which are anonymous.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THREE PAPERS UNITED IN ONE:
THE POST,
THE DISPATCH, Established 1852.
THE STAR.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY POST-DISPATCH

Will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

Daily, per week	20 cents
Daily, per month	85 cents
Daily, three months	$2 50
Daily, six months	4 50
Daily, per year	9 00

The carriers will collect the city subscriptions on their routes; all subscriptions by mail must be prepaid, and annual subscriptions will not be considered unless accompanied by the money.

THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On Saturday the POST-DISPATCH is issued as an eight-page paper of fifty-six columns. In addition to the usual features of the daily paper, it will contain full reviews of all local events of the week, Dramatic, Religious, Sporting, Literary, Musical, etc., making it essentially a paper for the home and family.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH:

Single copies	$ .05
One year	2 00

THE WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH.

Eight pages; published every Thursday morning.
TERMS PER ANNUM, POSTAGE FREE:

Single copies	$ 1 25
Clubs of five	5 00
Clubs of ten	9 00
Clubs of fifty	42 00
Clubs of one hundred	80 00

An extra copy sent free to any person sending a club of ten or a club of twenty. Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates and from different post-offices.

Clubs may include names sent to several different post-office addresses, at the same rate.

All letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to

POST-DISPATCH,
No. 111 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness with rain winds from southeast to southwest, higher temperature, falling barometer. For Lower Lake Region, cloudy weather with rain, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer. For Upper Lake Region, cloudy weather with rain, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer followed in northwest portions by wind shifting to colder northwest and rising barometer. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather with occasional rains, rising barometer preceded in southeastern portion by warmer southerly winds and stationary or falling barometer. Mississippi River will fall slightly. Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Mackinac, Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth and Houghton, and are ordered for Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Section 5, Detroit, Section 4, Port Huron, Erie.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Widow Bedott.
POPE'S THEATER—Merchant of Venice.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—May Cody.
FAIR GROUNDS—Annual Exposition.
LIBRARY HALL—Cheroke Indians.

A LOCAL reform greatly necessary—street cars that run all night.

WHAT is the matter with John Sherman? We do not hear much about his "boom" since Grant returned.

WE hope Grant will come to St. Louis. We should like to see him show his gratitude to the editor of his organ.

IF Mr. Chase can run night cars on a line which is not remunerative, cannot Mr. Wells do the same on his lines, notoriously the best paying in the city?

GRANT will really become dangerous if he earns the gratitude of his country by snubbing Kearney as often as that objectionable blatherskite comes within snubbing distance.

ST. LOUIS is one of the few great cities in which there are not more evening papers circulated than morning papers. But St. Louis is rapidly getting over that. There are seven morning papers published here, and as there is only one evening paper, it looks like a hopeless task to bring our circulation up to the combined seven, but we are working in that direction.

ST. LOUIS society has been profoundly agitated during the past week over three questions of etiquette and social courtesy: Did Col. Capen insult a lady at the club? Did Col. Hyde pay his entrance fee? and did Col. Hunt use a big, BIG *D* in the presence of a Queen of Love and Beauty? We trust that after the agitation has subsided the consequences will not be fatal, and that society will be enabled to resume its normal, placid serenity.

FIVE millions of gold left Paris yesterday for New York. Since the 1st of August we have received over thirty millions from Europe. Ten millions more are already on the way. And this is only the beginning. Before the 1st of January next this country will have received from Europe one hundred millions of dollars in gold—and this is only half of what English and French statesmen estimate as this year's tribute of those two countries to the United States for bread alone. All, we suppose, the work of the Republican party.

THE action of the French Government in bringing home the exiled Communists is not only just and generous but most worldly wise. The unanimous testimony of the wanderers is that they do not want any more revolution. They have tried it, they have been there, and they do not want to try it again. The worst government under the sun is more endurable than the price they have paid for their foolish attempt, and they will be content to take government as it comes. Their opinion will have a great influence in the vast circles of uneasy society in which the Communist agitation takes a footing, and a noticeable element of tranquility will be diffused in France from the presence of the exiles.

THE following figures are from the Agricultural Department at Washington, and show how Missouri compares with her neighboring States so far as the production of *corn* alone is concerned. The figures show the acreage and yield for *this* year:

States.	Acres.	Bushels.
Illinois	8,965,000	313,775,000
Iowa	6,000,000	210,000,000
Kansas	2,995,000	104,815,000
Nebraska	1,600,000	56,000,000
Missouri	3,750,000	131,250,000
Minnesota	390,000	13,650,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	35,000,000
Total	24,700,000	864,490,000

It will be observed that in point of fertility of soil Missouri is fully equal to Iowa and Illinois, whose increased production is due to a much larger acreage. Still, 131 million bushels of corn alone for one year ought to be satisfactory to the farmers of Missouri.

THE debtor classes, who have longed and looked for an inflation of prices to get even on, would do well to keep an eye on the situation and profit by the inflation which seems coming on with a rush. A thousand million dollars of sudden wealth poured into Germany by France as a war indemnity sufficed to inflate all values, to distort all business and to bring about the jolliest kind of a panic as a wind-up. In the next twelve months this country will probably have three or four hundred millions as a peace indemnity from Europe. As we have livelier imaginations than the Germans that amount ought to be quite enough to warm us up to fever heat—certainly enough to inflate values so as to give the debtor class a chance to realize—but we are afraid that the debtor class will be no richer after the next panic than they were after the last one.

THE Washington *Post* is a decided success. Of its editor and proprietor, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, some people in this city may perhaps have heard before. In the last issue of his journal he corrects some malicious "rumors" and "reports" about his "condition" in the following original, entertaining and characteristic style:

> That for each and every one of the last nine months, its cash receipts have been in excess of its expenses, amounting in the aggregate to a satisfactory sum. That if anybody doubts this statement, and will wager $500 it is not true—the money to be devoted, if lost, to buying coal for the poor of Washington this winter—we will wager a like sum, and submit our books to a committee of three reputable bankers or merchants of any kind of politics. Finally, that nobody controls it, or can control it—but its editor—in the interest of any man, woman, child, party or sect, and that it has more subscribers and more readers than any daily morning journal ever published at the national capital. We beg our correspondent to believe that if we knew how to make the above declaration stronger we should certainly do so, and that we have said it without mental reservation or intention of evasion whatsoever, and may the Lord have mercy on all liars, of whom our correspondent's informant is chief among ten thousand, and altogether unlovely.—ED. POST.]
>
> P. S.—The price of the *Post* is $8 a year by mail.

SCHURZ'S STAG HUNT.

The casual lounger on the platform of the Omaha Union Depot last week might have stopped to admire an elegant specimen of taxidermy in the shape of a deer's head beautifully mounted, with both eyes looking the same way, and with an address tag, on one side of which was written: "To the Hon. Carl Schurz, Washington, D. C.," and on the other side of which was written: "Shot by the Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C." The casual lounger might have noticed in the car the intellectual countenance of a gentleman who was really reading the morning paper, but who seemed from his manner to be writing on it with the end of his nose, and if he had been told that this countenance belonged to the reputed slayer of the deer he might have doubted the accuracy of the label, and argued that no man so short-sighted could possibly have brought down the antlered monarch of the chase. We are in a position to state that the deer was shot by the Secretary, and this is how it happened:

When the dignified Secretary arrived at the camp of Crazy Horse he won the heart of that untutored savage at once by playing on the piano for him, and by making him a speech without charging him $200 for it. Crazy Horse adopted him as his brother, and baptized him in the tribe by the romantic name of "Chin-Chin-No-Wa-Wa," which means "Man-Who-Talks-With-His-Legs." When the conversation turned upon the difficulty of procuring game and the comparative insufficiency of pianos and Pub. Docs. as substitutes, the Secretary suggested that in his country (to which he cherished aspirations of returning in a diplomatic capacity) when distinguished persons went out deer stalking, it was the custom to have the deer driven in front of them, to be shot with ease and safety. The Secretary was thinking that the adoption of this plan by the tribes would lessen the difficulty of procuring game, but, owing to the stupidity of the interpreter, Crazy Horse understood it as the expression of a wish on the part of his guest to shoot the deer as it was shot in his aristocratic European home, and he felt bound, in courtesy, to gratify his wish.

At daybreak next morning, just as the Secretary was beginning to read the news of Grant's arrival in San Francisco, his noble host forced a shot gun into his hand and pointed out a mighty stag which was writhing and bounding in the grasp of two young bucks who had been sent out overnight to capture him in honor of their guest. He tried to explain that he had never fired a gun off in his life, but, urged on by the insistance of his entertainer, he fired and brought down—one buck, shot. The brave who held the brute's head passed into the happy hunting ground. In the tribe he is mourned under the name of Lone Goose and his mother is put down on the pension roll as the survivor of one who died in the Government service. The deer came near escaping, but the honor of the tribe was at stake. He was held until the Secretary had put on his spectacles, and placed the muzzle of the gun against the flank of the animal. A shout of triumph drowned the mourning over Lone Goose, and Crazy Horse feels that he is solid with his brother, the white chief who plays the piano.

THE last number of *Puck* has a spirited cartoon illustrative of the flash literature which is published for the ruin and corruption of children. The cartoon is a spirited one and worthily supplements the warnings of more serious moralists who have favored us with the usual platitudes on the prevalance of flash juvenile literature and its demoralizing consequences. But the purveyors of this stuff find a market simply because the ignorance, indifference and callousness of the American parent has left the child neglected and uncared for, and instead of wasting our indignation over the literary panders it should be visited on those whose neglect of their own offspring has made the trade of a literary pander profitable. There is nothing so cheap as cheap morality, virtuous indignation is a drug in the market, but no parent who takes care of his child as he should, and who does his duty by his child as he should, need fear all the flash publishers living. And we may add that if the parents who have ample opportunity to educate their children were to lift them above the reach of this depravity the neglected children would not be numerous enough to make a paying market, and the trade would die.

THE WAY WE BOOM.

A Few of the Towns Where the Daily Post-Dispatch is Taken.

People who see the POST-DISPATCH everywhere in St. Louis, but who never go outside of the city, sometimes imagine that the POST-DISPATCH does not go outside of the city. Our immense city circulation is, of course, our stronghold, but as a sample of the way we occupy the country, we present the follawing list of new subscribers to the daily, obtained in the last two weeks. We do not hesitate to affirm that there is not a single morning paper in the city which can make so good a showing, and as our subscribers are in all cases the prominent business and professional men, our circulation has for advertisers an influence greater even than that of numbers.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Lord & Howell,
First National Bank,
Hubbard, Partridge & Co
Frances A. Shephard,
M. Ford,
H. W. Diggens.
H. O. Dow & Co.,
L. S. Cass,
S. W. McLaughlin,
Isaac Tucker,
G. D. Milligan,
Bigbee & Carkey,
W. S. Hall,
W. C. Roth,
H. F. Fellows,
Judge Ralph Walker,
J. A Presnell,
L. M. Rainey,
Metropolitan Hotel,
F. A. Hall,
J. McAdoo,
C. B. McAtee,
Keet, Rountree & Company,
Newton & Leavitt,
G. A. Hess & Co.,
E. A. Roberts,
J. W. McCullah,

GREENFIELD, MO.

L. W. Shafer,
Wills House,
J. S. Dalton,
R. S. Jacobs,
G. W. Gilmore,
John R. Tarrant,
D'Arnoud & Thurman
W. E. Trent.
J. D. Parkinson,
E. Bennett,
Jacobs and Venosdell
John Harrison,
D. G. Young,
Dade Co. Mining Co.,
W. A. Jops,

NEOSHO, MO.

McIlheny & Co.,
L. M. Loyd,
Tremont House.
A. H. Goldstein,
P. R. Smith,
Gailbreth & Webster,
J. H. Price, Jr,
P. H. Edwards.

FREDERICKTOWN, MO.

Frank T. Lee,
Schultz, Hill & Nall,
G. W. Nifong & Son,
G. W. Lanpher,
J. G. Donnell,
Thomas E. Ronesia,
Hill & Nall,
W. H. Gosney,
L. J. Villars,
Felix Slater.

CHARLESTON, MO.

Messrs. Ward,
S. H. Danforth & Bro.
J. H. Hess & Co.,
F. G. Schuh,
J. S. Siegelman,
S. G. Rosenstein.
H. C. O'Bryan,
R. C. Danforth,
T. J. Weatherly,
Sol. Rosenstein,
G. W. Kenrick,

COLUMBUS, KY.

J. W. Richardson,
J. D. Roberts,
J. S. Davis,
Wm. Heron,
Isaac R. Cook,
J. Morton and Bro.,
S. H. Todd,
Ed. M. Avey,
W. H. Dupree & Co.,
D. C. Fite.

Progress Over the Left.

[From the New York World.]

"So glad" our Republican friends are so glad of the progress their party is making in 1879. It had all along been our impression that the Republican party, a minority party in 1876, had been becoming more and more a minority party in 1879. So confident, however, are our Republican friends that we really must take down our trusty almanac and pencil and figure it out, lest haply we should all this time have been leaning on a broken reed. There have been elections this year in the following States: California, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island.

Fortunately, too, four of these five States are Republican strongholds, two of the four being the headquarters of those eminent Republican party leaders, Messrs. Blaine and Zach Chandler. At the election for President in 1876 the following was the total vote, Republican vote and Republican percentage of the total vote in those States:

	Total vote.	For Hayes.	Pr. Ct.
California	155,777	79,269	50.89
Kentucky	258,608	97,156	37.42
Maine	116,786	66,300	56.77
Michigan	319,394	166,901	52.10
Rhode Island	26,627	15,787	59.29

In 1879 the following was the total vote of each of these States, according to the fullest returns we have, and the total Republican vote:

	Total vote.	Rep. vote.
California	136,615	58,813
Kentucky	226,635	81,882
Maine	136,512	67,970
Michigan	258,701	132,313
Rhode Island	15,635	9,718

We will next compare with the vote which the Republicans should have brought out if they had maintained their strength of 1876 that which they really cast, indicating the increase or decrease in 1879:

	Should have cast.	Did cast.	In 1879.
California	69,523	58,818	10,705 Dec.
Kentucky	84,807	81,882	2,925 Dec.
Main	77,498	67,970	9,528 Dec.
Michigan	134,783	132,313	2,470 Dec.
Rhode Island	9,270	9,718	448 Inc.

In other words, in but one of the five States that have held elections this year has the Republican party held its own as compared with 1866; in two others where three years ago it possessed a majority it is now in a minority of the popular vote; in a fourth, where it still preserves a majority, that majority has been decreased, and in the fifth, where it was already in a hopeless minority, its minority is more hopeless than ever. Just as we thought!

Blaine in Ohio.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Blaine expressed himself freely and fully. He has no doubt of Foster's election by at least 20,000 majority. The reporter observed: "I see that General Beatty has come out for Foster on the ground that he cannot indorse State-rights as interpreted by the Democracy."

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine, "Gen. Beatty has come over, and so also have quite a number of other influential Democrats in Ohio who refuse to be parties to the work of nullifying the results of the war, which caused the expenditure of so much blood and treasure. It is the old controversy of the right of secession over again, which will never be sanctioned in the North—not as long as there is a man to shoulder a musket."

"What are Tilden's prospects?"

"Bad. He is losing strength daily. The cipher business crippled him. New York will go Republican, which will be the final straw on his back. I think Thurman will be the Democratic nominee."

Senator Blain is in good health and spirits. He will make things lively for a short time in Ohio.

A Pious Paper Becomes Facetious.

[From the Western Watchman.]

These poets have a strange way of describing common-place facts. Capt. Eads built the great bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. He also gathered the waters of the mighty river in Louisiana and sent them to the Gulf between his jetties. George Alfred Townsend, in his ode at the opening of Pope's new theater, Monday last, said that the great engineer saw the fair Mississippi and, rushing to embrace her, "clasped her at the waist and squeezed her at the mouth." Considering the lady's age, we acquit Capt. Eads of any intentional impropriety.

A Horrible Rumor.

[From the Washington Post.]

We are rapidly becoming impressed with the idea that if Mr. Joseph Pulitzer continues in health, and the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH remains in the land of the journalistic living for another six months, there will really exist no necessity for a National Democratic Convention next year. By way of explanation, we will remark that Mr. Pulitzer is now engaged in settling in advance, through his POST-DISPATCH, all the disputed questions as regards candidates and expressions of party principles that usually come before that body for adjustment.

The Last of the Seminoles.

Charleston News and Courier: The total population of the Seminoles who still remain in Florida is less than three hundred, the last vestige of the most powerful and warlike of the aboriginal nations of this continent. Their desperate exploits under the leadership of the Seminole chieftain, Billy Bowlegs—their strategy and deeds of heroism—for years were more than a match for such Generals as Jackson and Scott, backed by all the resources and power of the United States.

Removed.

The old and well-known liquor establishment of Charles Wezler, for the past twenty years engaged in business in this line in St. Louis, has removed from the premises No. 213 South Second street to the fine, well-lighted and roomy quarters, No. 214 South Fourth street. The building is 165 feet deep, extending back to an alley, and contains a store-room, basement and sub-cellar.

Hyde and Hide.

[From the Glasgow Journal.]

"Col." Wm. Hyde has been nominated for the United States Senate by the Kansas City Mail. The bare announcement is sufficient to make every Democrat hide his head with shame, but Mr. Hyde's chances for the Senatorship are about on a par with Laman A. Brown's chances for Congress.

Last Edition

BRITON'S BELT.

The Astley Prize Still Within the Reach of Rowell.

Rapid Progress of the Englishman During the Morning.

His Success Conceded by Friends of His Competitors.

Merritt Holding the Second Place, with Hazael Third.

A Dispute Between Guyon and Hart Settled by the Referee.

SATURDAY, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

ROWELL	507
MERRITT	495
HAZAEL	479
HART	459
GUYON	456
WESTON	442
ENNIS	426
KROHNE	425
TAYLOR	228

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, September 27.—To-day being the last of the contest for the Astley belt, a greater interest is manifested, and the large crowd now at the garden is being hourly increased. Rowell continues walking with a determination to win, and is

STILL THE FAVORITE.

The friends of both Merritt and Hazael express the belief that Rowell cannot be beaten, and will be satisfied if they can maintain the places the two now hold. Merritt is in excellent spirits, but the long walk is beginning to have a telling effect upon him, and the least breakdown on his part would lose him the second honor.

HAZAEL

is doing well, and shows signs of endurance. No apprehension is felt that he will fail to retain the third place to the last, although a great many bets are made to the contrary.

WESTON AND OTHERS

are going slowly, and improving their time but little.

There is no doubt that the race will close with the pedestrians in the same order in which they now stand.

NEW YORK, September 27.—All the pedestrians who last night were in the contest for the Astley belt and gate-money were on the track early and often this morning.

THE SCORE AT 9 A. M.

The following is the score at 9 o'clock: Rowell, 485; Merritt, 479; Hazael, 462; Hart, 442; Guyon, 440; Weston, 421; Ennis, 404; Krohne, 404; Taylor, 220.

THE SCORE AT NOON.

The following was the score at noon: Rowell, 495; Merritt, 485; Hazael, 471; Hart, 451; Guyon, 448; Weston, 430; Ennis, 414; Krohne, 413; Taylor, 225.

GUYON AND HART

are having a struggle for fourth place, and Ennis and Krohne for sixth. Hart and Ennis each had a mile advantage at 1 o'clock.

GUYON'S COMPLAINT.

Guyon, while running, called for the referee and complained that while he was on the inside Hart crowded between him and the rail, compelling him to take the outside or keep behind. Hart was instructed to take the outside if he wished to pass. Guyon runs well.

THE 500TH MILE.

Rowell finished his 500th mile to the music of "God Save the Queen" and a storm of applause.

THE RACE SETTLED.

The position in which those engaged in the contest now hold is regarded as settling the place of each at the finish. No one here expects a change, and the race is practically finished.

THE only medal awarded American spool silk at the Paris Exposition was bestowed on the unequaled "Corticelli."

YELLOW FEVER.

Sudden Increase in the Mortality at Memphis.

Three New Cases and Six Deaths up to Noon.

MEMPHIS, September 27, 10 a. m.—Two cases were reported this morning. Alf. Borjeska and F. Goldcamp. Three deaths have occurred since last night, Mary Stines, Margaret Manley and John D. Allen. Dr. W. B. Winn has gone to Oak Grove to investigate the cases of fever reported at that point. Weather clear and pleasant.

At Noon.

MEMPHIS TENN., September 27.—One additional new case has been reported to the Board of Health, Allen Brown.

Three more deaths have occured, Carl A. Schurmeyer, Charles Hailman and Harriet Archey. The last named is colored.

Charles Hartman died five miles from the city on Poplar street boulevard.

The young daughter of Rev. W. T. Dalzell was stricken with fever last evening.

Alfred Watkins and Mrs. Prestidge remain very low. The former had black vomit last night.

GRANT, CUNNINGHAM & CO. have an immense line of embroidery silk, knitting silk and spool silk—the unequaled "Corticelli."

THE PORTABLE PRESIDENT.

Honors Accorded Mr. Hayes at the Kansas Capital.

The City Turns Out to Receive Him—Future Movements of the Party.

TOPEKA, KAS., September 27.—Gov. St. John and other State officers will accompany the President to Leavenworth to-night and turn the party over to Gen. Pope, whose guests they will be. They will be entertained there over night and, Sunday afternoon, will start for Springfield, Illinois, via the Chicago and Alton Railroad, arriving at that point on Monday morning.

This morning the President is tendered a reception at the Capitol building by the Governor and State officers. The city is alive with excitement and enthusiasm and all is being done to honor the President that can be thought of or suggested. The President and Mrs. Hayes were the guests of Judge McFarland, last night, who are Ohio people and old acquaintances during the dark lantern days of his youth. Gen. Sherman and staff and other members of the party were hospitably provided for at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

At a reception this morning a large number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to the President and to Gen. Sherman, and the utmost good feeling prevailed.

The reception of the executive party at Topeka is one of the notable events of the trip, and afforded him great pleasure and satisfaction. The Committee of Arrangements had provided everything, with most thoughtful care, to make the party comfortable. The procession and fire-works last night were a great success, and did credit to the city and the managers of the ceremonies.

Due to Drink.

TORONTO, September 27.—During a quarrel about some property Edward Decourci was shot dead by his brother at the village of Lambton. The brother then poisoned himself. Both had been drinking.

R. B. BULLOCK has the unequaled "Corticelli."

A COSTLY BLAZE.

Destruction of Several Business Houses in Gloucester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., September 27.—Carter's Oil Clothing Manufactory, the Eureka House and several buildings occupied mainly as stores burned to-day. The Gloucester National Bank block and a number of other structures were more or less damaged. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

Sentenced to Death.

BARRIE, ONT., September 27.—Chester Munro, for the murder of Thomas Cook, in the township of Mulmer, last June, has been sentenced to be hanged the 17th of October.

Died of Paralysis.

HALIFAX, September 27.—Archbishop McKinnon, of Nova Scotia, died of paralysis at Antigonish, aged 69.

T. F. MOLONEY & CO. have the unequaled "Corticelli."

A Trustee for Mrs. Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., September 27.—The Supreme Court appointed Robert Thompson trustee of the property of Mrs. Wm. Sprague.

E. B. ECKSTEIN & CO. have embroidery, knitting silk and spool silk—the unequaled Corticelli.

SECRETLY SLAIN.

Assassination of a Turk at the Instance of a Trembling Official.

Policies of the Russian Government Criticised by the Press.

Cholera in Afghanistan—Movements of the Military—Foreign News.

Turkey.

A COWARDLY DEED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 27.—The person recently arrested for attempting to enter the Palace has been secretly assassinated, it is believed, at the instigation of an influential person who, feeling his own position was insecure, believed the only means of averting his dismissal was by awakening the Sultan's fears of assassination, and, fearing that the person arrested might make disclosures, bribed soldiers to assassinate him.

Russia.

PRESS ATTACKS.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 27.—A last caution has been given the Russian newspaper Ruskain Provda. Several Russian journals within the last few weeks have made bold attacks upon the Russian Government respecting the Turcoman expedition, the cession of Kuldja to China and the disregard of all economy in the public service.

ASKING LOANS.

It is reported from several quarters that the new Russian four and one-half per cent loan of fifteen or twenty millions is about to be offered in London. The money is to be for the construction of railways. It is also intimated that another and larger loan on account of war material may be expected.

Afghanistan.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, September 27.—General Baker's brigade to-day will proceed to Zargun Shahr, where it will be joined by the force under Sir Frederick Roberts, the last attachment of which will leave Ali Kheyl Monday for Cabul. The Ameer's officials have been instructed not to oppose the advance of the British troops. A small body of Mohmunds assembled near Lolpura but were dispersed.

CHOLERA.

Six fatal cases of cholera have occurred in the Ninth Regiment, Royal Artillery. The Eighty-first Regiment is also affected by the same disease.

Austria.

BANKRUPT.

PRAGUE, September 27.—The firm of Reitler has been declared bankrupt.

RELATING TO TRADE.

VIENNA, September 27.—It is said that extensive preparations are being made for further negotiations in matters relating to trade and means of communication between Germany and Austria.

England.

CONCILIATING ITS CREDITORS.

LONDON, September 27.—The Birmingham Bolt and Nut Company offers to make an arrangement with its creditors to prevent liquidation.

FOR forty-one years the manufacturers of "Corticelli" have never failed to make the best.

FINANCIAL.

Quotations of Money, Silver, Bonds, Stocks and Other Securities, Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Money 5@6. Sterling quiet and steady at 81½@83¼. Bar silver here 111¾. Subsidiary silver coin ½@1c discount. Governments strong. Railroad bonds firm. State securities dull. Stocks strong.

Western Union	95⅝	Wabash	43¼
Pacific Mail	27⅞	Ft. Wayne	110¼
Adams	103	C., C. & I. C.	13¼
Fargo	99⅞	St. Paul & Minnesota	46⅞
American	50	Iron Mountain	42⅞
United States	45¾	Ohios	18
N. Y. Central	118½	Ohios, preferred	47
Erie	30¾	Del. & Lack	66¾
Erie, preferred	56⅜	A. & P. Telegraph	35½
Harlem	150	C., B. & Q.	114½
Michigan Central	85⅞	St. Joseph	23⅞
Panama	160	St. Joseph, pfd	52½
Union Pacific	82¼	Canada Southern	69½
Lake Shore	93⅞	Louisville & Nash	65⅛
Illinois Central	91	Kansas Pacific	71
Pittsburg	102¾	Kansas & Texas	18
Northwestern	81½	St. L. & San Fran	18½
Northwestern, pfd	99¼	St. L. & S. F., pfd	21½
Cleveland & Col	57¼	St. L. & S. E., first pfd	46½
N. J. Central	60½		
Rock Island	142	St. L., K. C. & N.	24¾
St. Paul	68⅝	St. L., K. C. & N., pfd	59⅞
St. Paul, pfd	89½		

Bank of England.

GOLD PURCHASES.

LONDON, September 27.—Bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, £40,000. Seven thousand pounds in gold was purchased in open market for the United States, and it is expected £200,000 just arrived from Australia will also go there.

DISTRESSFUL.

Short time and low wages are causing great distress to the working classes.

Settlement of Four Per Cent accounts.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The Bank of Commerce yesterday made its last payment to the Treasury on account of the United States four per cent bond, and to-day the first national bank made its last payment on the same account. Latter is the final settlement of all transactions in the U. S. four per cents on domestic accounts.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Loans increase, $1,372,700; specie increase, $75,400; legal tenders decrease, $1,981,700; deposits increase, $1,712,000; circulation increase, $147,000; reserve decrease, $2,334,300. Banks hold $3,567,350 in excess of legal requirements.

CORTICELLI spool silk has no equal.

Valuable Securities at Auction.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the sale by Charles Greer, administrator of the estate of John Doyle, of stock in the Fair Grounds and Suburban railroad, in the Mechanics' Bank and in the Union railroad. The sale, which takes place at the east door of the Court-house on Monday, will give an opportunity of purchasing these securities at their actual value, as the sale is by order of court.

WILLIAM HART, for being found drunk on the streets, James McLane, for disturbing the peace, and Fred Weinert, for colliding with a wheelbarrow, were fined costs by Judge Jecko this morning, and then granted a stay of execution.

"CORTICELLI" at J. H. Tiemeyer & Co.'s.

Marine.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Arrived: Brittanic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, September 27.—St. Laurent, Assyria and Algeria, from New York, arrived out.

D. CRAWFORD & CO. have Corticelli spoo silk.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Grand Military Day of the Week.

Contest Among the Best Drilled Infantry Companies.

Military.

The day dawned inauspiciously for the biggest military day of the week. A drizzling rain fell almost continually, and the sky was overcast with threatening clouds. It was a regular damper for our local "sojer" boys, and also for the directors of the Fair Association, as they had reckoned upon a large attendance to-day and thus recoup themseves for the slim audiences of the week. The local militia also felt a little saddened. They had anticipated a brilliant array of beauty in the amphitheater smiling down upon them and encouraging them in their efforts to retain the prize premium in St. Louis. But fortune is fickle, and the unstable goddess of the weather made a complete change of front since last night, and threatened every moment to pour down a flood upon the gallant soldiers and spoil their bright and new uniforms.

To-day inaugurated the contest for the best drilled infantry companies, the prizes being a first premium of $1,500, second premium $1,000, third premium $500. The opening day of the struggle for these liberal prizes was set apart for the local companies, of which the following entered, and the programme arranged as appended:

Company I, Police Reserves, St. Louis Cadets, Capt. Allen, 11 a. m.
Company E, Police Reserves, Mayor's Guard, Capt. Bull, 12:15 p. m.
Company B, National Guards, Capt. Walbridge, 2 p. m.
Company K, National Guards, Captain McCoy, 3:15 p. m.
Company A, Police Reserves, Captain Shepard Barclay, 4:30 p. m.

The drill of each company lasted one hour, and the programme of movements to be executed was handed to each captain one hour before the time set for his drill. The judges were Lieut. L. L. C. Brooks Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. R. W. Dondy, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Archie Gibson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

The Cadets, who were first on the programme to drill, assembled at 7 a. m. at their armory. At 9 o'clock they started for the Fair Grounds, and, on their arrival, passed their time in having their boots polished, brightening up their accoutrements and putting on their brand new gloves. Punctually at 11 o'clock they marched into the arena and the contest commenced. The rivalry between the local companies is very sharp and intense, and the utmost ambition prevails with them to come out, if not the victors, at least ahead of any other local company. There were about 200 spectators in the gallery, fully one half of them being members of the various militia companies who are to take part in the contest. They watched the evolutions of the Cadets most carefully and scanned every movement. At one or two bad breaks a laugh broke out amongst the military spectators; but this was made amends for by hearty applause when any movement was specially well executed.

The roster of the Cadets who drilled is as follows: Capt. R. H. Allen, Jr., First Lieutenant J. D. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant T. J. Haggerty, First Sergeant A. A. Cummins, Second Sergeant, J. G. McNair, Third Sergeant, S. Bagnell, Fourth Sergeant; M. L. Smithers; Corporals Taylor, Church, Crane, Gore privates, Able, Tyler, Burr, W. Burr, H. Cummins, Chatard, Karter, Filley, Hackstaff, Higgins, Hermanns, Lawler, Lindsley, Lemoine, Lewis, Key, Carst; Martin, Miller, Murdoch, McCartney, Perrett, Shier, Southworth, Stone, Von Phul, Wall, Ward and Zausch.

During the maneuver of the Cadets, Capt. Walbridge's Company of the National Guards and Capt. McCoy's company arrived on the ground. Capt. McCoy's boys were loudly cheered by the audience, who rushed from the amphitheater to watch the splendid marching of Company K.

The drill of the Cadets can not be said to have been a success, and there is little show for them to get the prize. Captain Allen did admirably, but the company broke up badly several times, and scored company errors more than once. It was the general impression that the Cadets did not do themselves justice. Many of the boys were rattled, and it was remarked that they had frequently drilled better.

The Cadets finished their drill at ten minutes past twelve. They were loudly cheered by the spectators as they left the arena.

The sky by this time had cleared up and there is every prospect of fine, clear weather, and a large attendance.

At fifteen minutes past twelve the Mayor's Guards, Capt. Bull, marched into the arena. The roster of the company is as follows:

Captain, Wm. Bull; First Lieutenant, G. Gordon Posey; Second Lieutenant, M. Funkhouser; First Sergeant, Walter Johnson; Second Sergeant, John Funston; Corporals, Fitzgerald, Charles Phillips, Bruner; privates, Norris, Goode, Warren, Banks, Scully, Frazer, Posey, Provenchere, Emerson, Cabanne, Sharks, Warren J., Titman, Devlin, J., Devlin, Will, Brandon, R. Romer, Ed. Ray, West, Cubbage, Ackerman, Collier, Shields, Chatton, Featherston, Ross, Dennis.

This company also committed grievous errors. The judges all the day were very attentive and apparently were piling up scores against the boys.

At 2 o'clock, Company B of the National Guards entered the field. They are very anxious to beat McCoy's company. They drilled with only one lieutenant: The roster is as follows:

Captain, C. P. Walbridge; Second Lieutenant; C. G. Smyth; First Sergeant, Ben Brown; Second Sergeant, J. D. Shapleigh. Privates: Acton, Brown, Cook, Daggett, Fish, Fulton, Gaylord, Hall, Henry, Higdon, Hoffman, Holdsworth, Knox, H. E., Knox, F. T., Leonard, Merrill, Moffett, Merrick, Mulhall, Parker, Perry, Pettis, Rasher, Shapleigh, Strotheide, Sullinger, Webber, Wimmer, Wolf, Tuttle and Matthews.

Military Notes.

Local military day.

Monday, battalion drill.

The Chickasaws seem to do all the guard duty, etc., etc.

The Knights Templar band gave the audience little music this morning.

Capt. Allen, of the Cadets, was a former member of the Chickasaws.

Last year Captain Bull's Company came out ahead of all the local militia.

Capt. Wade was in attendance at the grounds to-day, although it was not expected, as his wife is sick.

The boys are beginning to find out that it is not so easy to carry off the honors after all. It is such an easy thing to get rattled.

Capt. Walbridge's company are very modest. They profess to think they have no chance for the prize. Who can tell? They may be the dark horses.

About a dozen Zouaves were in the amphitheater this morning, watching the competitive drills. Their bright, showy uniforms attracted considerable attention.

The Cadets last year lost their chance through their captain's error. This year they have probably lost it through their own error. The general opinion was that they did not drill so well as at the last Exposition.

An attempt was made by Col. Hunt to induce the directors to offer a $500 premium for the best fancy drilled company. This would have brought the St. Louis Zouaves and Lackey's Chicago Zouaves in competition.

The First Regiment National Guards and the Police Reserves will contest for the battalion premium of $1,000 on Monday. There is a bare possibility that Col. Swain will bring a Chicago regiment here to compete with the St. Louis boys.

The Chickasaws were late in mounting guard this morning. The band was absent from the pagoda, and the Cadets were in the arena some ten minutes before the "Chicks" arrived. Punctuality does not prevail in Col. Meier's encampment.

Exposition Briefs.

The lake is well patronized.

The animals are as much a fund of attraction as ever.

The business of the booth men is a little better to-day.

The biscuit people are generous in their distribution.

The display of silks and dry goods in Textile Annex is superb.

There is a fine display of china and porcelain in Mechanical Hall.

Some fine specimens of taxidermy are to be seen in Mechanical Hall.

A large assortment of musical instruments are on exhibition in Mechanical Hall.

The ladies are particularly delighted with the exhibits in Textile Hall and its annex.

Art Hall suffers no dimunition in the numbers who visit it, although ten cents admission is charged.

Photographic annex near the Art Hall is open free to the public. There are some splendid samples of the photographer's art therein.

Apropos of the ludicrous episode of Celone Hunt at the crowning of the Queen of Beauty, yesterday, when he was guilty of a rather strong lapsus lingua. In 1860 the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle and others visited the Fair. Capt. Harper, a regular old Western farmer, was President. When the luncheon was opened Capt. Harper was duly notified, whereupon going up to the Prince of Wales he pulled him by the sleeve and said, "Come along, sonny, let's go into dinner." The discomfiture of the Duke of Newcastle was laughable. The Prince, however, rather seemed to enjoy Captain Harper's bluff and unaffected style.

CORTICELLI—Uthoff, Goessling & Droege's.

TEMPERANCE.

To-Morrow's Meeting at the Sanitarium—Band of Hope.

The fourteenth series of gospel temperance meetings will be held Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock in the grounds of the St. Louis Sanitarium, 2017 Cass avenue. P. D. Cordell will conduct the exercises as usual. Rev. Thomas P. Haley and others will address the audience. Mrs. Florence Hyde and Mrs. Emma Sherman will give temperance readings. Prof. N. Hall Todd and R. Mills will sing solos. Sanitarium Band of Hope will furnish additional music, with organ accompaniment. The occasion will be one of increased interest, and a large gathering will be in attendance.

BAND OF HOPE.

All persons interested in the organization of a temperance Band of Hope among the down town children, and a series of gospel temperance meetings, every Sunday afternoon, from 2 o'clock till 6 o'clock, at St. George's Hall, during the winter, to be conducted by P. D. Cordell, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 702 Olive street, Tuesday night, September 30. These meetings are not intended to conflict with the Y. M. C. A.'s Moody meetings, but to co-operate with them all.

CORTICELLI at Joseph Emanuel & Co.'s.

THE STRIKERS.

The Cigar-Makers' and Moulders' Troubles Drawing to an End.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

During the past week the cigar-makers have gained many advantages in their strike. A number of men working for non-Union prices quit work and joined the strikers, and several cigar-makers signed the agreement. This morning Joseph Garcia Sanche, who has a manufactory at No. 817 Morgan street, agreed to pay the Union price.

A report was made this morning that no cigar-makers were at work at Vogel & Kahn's shop.

The cigar-makers have decided to hold a moss meeting next Wednesday night, at which all the craft are expected to be present.

To-morrow evening a literary entertainment will be given, the proceeds of which will be used in aiding the strike.

THE MOULDERS.

Buck, Wright & Co., stove moulders, who have so persistently refused to acquiesce to the demands of the strikers, resumed work this morning. The remaining foundries which still hold out are Filley's and Temme's, and it is believed they will yield before the end of the next week. The strikers hold a mass meeting to night, at which arrangements will be made to open negotiations with the two defiant bosses.

CORTICELLI embroidery, knitting silk and spool silk, at J. A. Schultz's.

COSTLY CANINES.

$10,000 Setters at the Coming Bench Show.

An Excellent Display of Blooded Dogs Anticipated.

Pointers, Setters, Terriers, Spaniels, Mastiffs, Hounds and Newfoundlanders of High and Low Degree.

The Bench Show to be held October 7, 8, 9 and 10, by the St. Louis Kennel Club, will be an occasion to be remembered by all of those who are lovers of the dog. Not only have the club attended to exhibiting a number of sporting dogs, but all varieties of non-sporting canines, usually far more attractive animals to the general public, have been secured for the show.

The prizes offered are numerous and costly, and the competition will be very close. The greatest interest centers over the $200 Parker gun for the best English setter dog. Paris, Coin and Druid will enter, and it will be the first meeting of these three gilt-edged animals.

Paris is the most famous dog in America, not only as a special pet of General Grant's, but he has captured all the prizes wherever he has appeared. His description is given thus: Whelped May, 1874, blue belton, by Leicester, ex Dart. He took special prizes at Detroit and Memphis, in 1875, and at Chicago in 1876, but his great victory was the winning of the cup for the best setter at the Centennial. Since then he has raked in many premiums, and he is said to be the finest and

THE COSTLIEST DOG IN AMERICA.

His value is put at $10,000, but Mr. Smith, his owner, would not let him go at any price. Mr. Smith went to England some time ago to buy as good a dog and tried vainly to purchase Count Windem Llewellyn's famous setters. High-priced dogs are very scarce in the country. Paris' chief rival is Coin, another dog with a fine record. He is held by his owner at $10,000 also, and was bought some time back for a paltry six hundred dollars. Druid, the third competitor, will crowd the other two setters closely, although he is not considered a very formidable rival. Of course there will be a great many most interesting trials, but this one will be the most exciting. The firm of Irwin & Waddell, of Topeka, Kansas, will exhibit the largest collection of setters, pointers, spaniels, terriers, etc., and Messrs. Lincoln & Heligar have come all the way from Warren, Mass., to show their Irish setters, all of which have obtained prizes.

THE PRICE OF HUNTING DOGS

is generally unknown to those who have never attempted to buy one, and this bench-show will probably disseminate considerable information on the point. The authorities say that the price depends altogether on the blood, and if a setter will show up well in a field trial and can be proved to have the sangazal in its veins, it will sell readily for five hundred dollars. This applies only to well broken dogs. Pointers command about the same prices, and the St. Louis Kennel Club paid $1,500 cash for Faust, and would not sell him for five thousand.

Native setters, well broken, command from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, while puppies of fair home breed at six weeks old can be sold at from $20 to $50.

The interest taken in fine setters and pointers is of comparatively recent date in St. Louis, and is chiefly owing to the exertions of the Kennel Club, who this year, in quality, if not in quantity, will surpass all their previous efforts.

The judging will commence Tuesday, October 7, and proceed in regular order as given in the catalogue. A number of rules are laid down for the guidance of competitors, following the announcement that no dog belonging to the St. Louis Kennel Club would be allowed to compete, although they will all be upon exhibition, in which all the conditions of the competition are stated. The judges will be gentlemen thoroughly competent for the discharge of their duties, and the experience of all the officers in their duties is such that the public are justified in expecting a first-rate Bench Show.

CORTICELLI—Everywhere.

Dillon's Stock of Goods.

The sudden death of P. Dillon, the fashionable tailor, throws on the market the full line of goods he had selected for the fall business, and they are to be sold by the Public Administrator, M. D. Lewis. Mr. Dillon's success in his business was largely due to his exquisite taste in the selection of goods, and he had just laid in an unusually fine stock. His reputation is alone a sufficient guarantee of the quality and selectness of the goods, and the sale, which will take place during Fair week, will undoubtedly attract the attention of the whole tailoring trade.

AT the Paris Exposition a prize medal was awarded Corticelli spool silk.

Thousands Saved From Consumption

By using Maguire's 50c Expectorant, the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung affections known. It never fails to give relief.

AT the Centennial, Corticelli spool silk took the prize medal over all competitors.

ABOUT TOWN.

IN St. Louis all car lines lead to the Fair.

AN occasional overcoat is seen upon the streets.

PERFECT beauties and marvels of cheapness—those sack suits at Mabley's.

THE St. Louis Daily News has "flashed in the pan." The projectors are said to have given up the idea.

THE Chamber of Commerce will be the scene of a number of concerts and hops in the course of the next two months.

THE Cosmopolitan Club is being vigorously worked up. A meeting of the members will be held on Monday next at the Lindell.

THE finest line of fall overcoats in the city at Mabley's.

EVERY newsboy in the city is thoroughly posted about the pedestrian contest, and they are all putting up their nickels on Rowell.

MABLEY'S line of Dress Suits is simply elegant.

THE three-weeks-old child of Monroe Logan, colored, residing at No. 2004 Columbus street, was found dead in bed this morning. The babe was in good health last evening. Coroner Auler will look into the matter of its demise this afternoon.

SOMETHING entirely new in underwear at Mabley's.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

Mr. Geo. W. Fishback reached home this morning from Paris, France. He has been absent in Europe a year. He is greatly improved in health. He states that the report of the ill-health of Mrs. Commodore Garrison (nee Miss Letitia Randall) has no foundation.

WM. BARR & CO. have the unequaled "Corticelli."

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Interesting Incidents of the Great Walk.

Weston's Buffoonery---Hazael's Game---Ennis and Hart---Merritt.

[From Thursday's New York Herald.]

A steady human tide has been flowing in from Madison avenue all the evening, filling up, the side seats, thickening the black, solid throng, clinging along the fences several, deep, carelessly promenading up and down the central platform, rushing every now and then with the racers as they run the pace up into a spurt, all merry, chatty and ready for any fun, the band almost blowing the ends out of its many pipes, people yelling and cheering, and shouting, waiters running to and fro, boys crying out the evening papers, and every now and then some excited individual, in tones far above the din, driving on his favorite: "Go on, my boy! They all like you!"

"There's a house in Jersey for you!" yells a coarse and bloated Englishman, said to have once been a famous trainer, as his pet, George Hazael, goes by. A fleshy woman, from a box, betrays her nationality at every lap by tossing off in heavy tones, "Go in, 'Azael! Go in, my boy! Pass 'em respectly! Take out your silk hankercher and follow 'em!" And George, moved by such glorious inspiration, scuttles along liveller than ever. He has been trying all day to cut down the colored regiment, and the troops have kept him busy. Once the grocer boy collared him and drove him into a hard run. But cool-headed Dan O'Leary, the former's trainer, soon stopped such folly. Hazael, by the way, has done good work to-day, seventy-four miles, four better even than Merritt; in fact the best the day save Rowell's, and he has gone him two better, and it's still only eight o'clock. The next five hours will give him 285 to go to bed with, to Merritt's probable 290, with the darkey a dozen miles astern. It begins to look a little dubious for our good Connecticut boy after all, for there's terribly well seasoned timber in that old British hulk; too stiff, it looks, for this uncommon youngster scarce turned twenty-one, and now only half way down the race. Fresh and lively and full of dash he is and has been all along, and there's rare mettle in him when he could cleanly drive so splendid a runner as Guyon to the rear. He's got a hard battle in front of him to keep ahead of England's fastest runner all the rest of this trying week. He'll do all he can, you may rely. That's Sam Merritt every time. But his enemy has him at close quarters now, and he will drive that tough old hulk of his at a terrific pace all the way now, elated as he must be and is by seeing how he is creeping up on his youthful antagonist. Weston may possibly have been running a waiting race, but there isn't any doubt now that Hazael has.

HAZAEL'S LITTLE GAME.

It was a clever enough ruse to fling out that he had had a tiff with his trainers and grown obstreperous and defiant, hence his slow work early in the week. Trainers are convenient fellows to have such difficulties with, for fortunately no one else knows anything about it. But the game's coming out pretty clearly now. It never would have done to let Hazael go to the front any sooner. People would at once have seen that the thing was all cut and dried and the receipts would soon have dwindled to a mere song. That would never do, so that quiet, homely, but wondrously tough old sardine of a George is quietly held back until the week began to get well along. Then up he creeps and creeps just fast enough, never letting the gap get too long, and, till now, never too short. Besides, the story is out that that bet of $6,500 to $5,000 early in the week, that Hazael would get neither first nor second place, was not allowed to pass unnoticed. It was a fine opening for a young man of just about George's size, and manfully, the report is, has he walked in. Why, one or two innocent little rustications like that leave it utterly immaterial whether one comes in first or second; indeed, on the whole, second place is rather the choice, for you haven't so much to do to get it. So thinks our friend, playful George.

WESTON'S ANTICS.

Weston then played a great oyster trick and made the audience shriek with laughter. He brought a plate of oysters on the track and a fork. He tossed one in the air and caught it very dexterously in his mouth as it fell,

"Go it, old clam!" said a man on the south side. "You're a walker on the half shell."

Weston tossed two more, catching them in the same manner, and then making a painful face as he swallowed them standing on one leg, and the people screamed with merriment. There were scattered here and there persons who grieved at all this buffoonery, the more especially as he was not doing any work. If he had been twenty-five miles ahead of Rowell and making a good show of pluck and courage, or at least an honest effort, these clown tricks would have been taken in a very different light and relished and pardoned. But as it was the sentiment he avoked was not flattering to him as a man and will never do him any credit as a walker. When another man, no matter who, did well his labor was instantly recognized; but Weston spurted and dashed and made catchpenny attempts to control the sympathy of the crowd, but he failed, on every occasion. No one applauded him, and it was very plain they were not only doubtful of him, but that although he was the champion and had brought the belt back to America, they had no pride in him, and many distrusted there was a trick in the method of his getting possession of it. When the band played a lively air and he swaggered about to the time of it, people contrasted his frivolity with the earnestness of the other men, all of whom are much younger, and the result was not flattering to Mr. Weston. Weston's waiter, in a full dress suit, for some reason inherent in democratic crowds attendant on all pedestrian contests, is looked on with disfavor, and the disfavor is visited, in a measure, on the principal himself. All the other attendants on the walkers are ordinary work-day sort of fellows; but, as John Ennis said, "Weston isn't a common walker; he's a pedestrian gentleman, if you know what that is." Weston's efforts to impress this fact on the crowds, no less than his slobbery appearance and clownish antics have gained for him much prejudice. But it must be said that Weston don't seem to care a snap for what is thought of him. It is not possible that he is ignorant of the feeling of the crowd, for many who hang over the track railing tell him what they think of him. During the whole time between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. yesterday he was hardly five minutes off the track without something—a piece of ice, a cup of malt tea or a glass of soda water in his hand, and his practice has been to often elevate the empty vessel on a stick and walk around a lap as only a man in half his senses would do. Half the crowd preserve a contemptuous silence, the other half cheering him as a buffoon. To say the least of it, his performance with the ice was disgusting. With a chunk of ice sticking in his mouth he would make a lap or two, the melt from the ice meanwhile soiling his shirt front and slobbering all over him. When he tired of holding the ice in his mouth and dribbling like a baby he would take it in his hand and rub his head with it and then rub his neck and face and return it to his mouth, after having rubbed it over his chest and stomach and dribbled shirt front. With his dank hair standing up in bewildered tufts like an electrified cat's tail, and his slovenly appearance generally, one could hardly believe that once he was natty and wore frilled shirts in walking matches. To the ladies his appearance must have been shocking. While he is exhibiting himself in this way, the others are winning golden opinions.

HAPPY HART.

As has been said of Hart, his good humor and sweetness of disposition seem as great as his tireless physical strength. To see him in his tent eating is as amusing a sight as can be imagined. He often laughs at the idea of being waited on by white men, and yesterday, when the absurdity of his position again appeared to him, he laughed outright, as only a good-natured negro can, showing his magnificent white teeth from molar to molar. "Golly," said he, "if you gents will only keep on waiting on me I'll keep on walking all the time. Maybe you'll get tired of waiting before I stop walking." Being assured by Mr. Englehardt that it was a pleasure to help such a jolly good-natured chap, he began again to laugh, the paradox of a waiter being waited on striking him afresh. While he sat at the little table in his tent, eating something, his eyes sparkling with delight, he knocked his knuckles on the table, and with much formality called out, "Waiter, some water." Mr. Englehardt's assistant, perceiving the joke, hustled about for water, saying: "Yes, sir, in a second." When the meal was finished he took his favorite toothpick from behind his ear, and as he lounged back in his chair he looked sternly at the assistant and said: "Give me my bill, and hurry up." Then, breaking out into a ripple of laughter, he jumped up, shook himself, and, with "This is bully," dashed out on the track again, to work down Hazael's lead. A merrier, harder working little chap than Hart cannot be imagined, and his happy face and genial air lighten very much the work of those who are helping him. Dan O'Leary talks of him in warm terms, and his words, "the boy," have an Irish warmth in them. O'Leary and Englehardt have not lost hope in Hart for second place, and have put a little money that way.

JOH ENNIS.

And there's another man here who has mistaken his calling, reluctant as most people will be to believe it, and that's no other than popular, manly, straightforward John Ennis. What has he ever done to show that he can, at his best, do more than five hundred miles? Stand him up with these dozen racers in a ring and he would mow them down. But they have the whip-end of him now, and gamely and faithfully as he does his work he does not manage to show much of a footing up. Two hundred and twenty miles at a quarter of six does not mean at the outside much over 240 for him at bedtime. He is cut out for heavier work than footwork. Panchot's 202 even is better, for a terrible agony in his left foot last night forced his friends to take him from his tent to the Putnam House, and there he was bunglingly allowed to sleep several hours over his time. But any way, he's a cleaner, lighter goer, and with his wonderful grit, shown here all day in the teeth of downright suffering, has the making after a year or two's careful handling and putting of a little beef on his ribs to one day do 525 if not 540 miles.

HARD-HEADED HAZAEL.

Hazael is, perhaps, the most obstinate man in the walk. He refuses to be directed by his trainer, who is as good a coach as any in the garden. He eats and drinks what he pleases, regardless of consequences. More than once, it is said, he has sought to bargain with Sullivan for a glass of beer, declaring that he will go out and run ten miles, or even more, if he is given what he wants. He sulks, too, and when Sullivan gives him a glass to drink from he won't give it back to him when he has finished, but keeps on carrying it around just to make Sullivan stand and wait for him. Finally, after the patient coach has waited for probably five minutes, Hazael gives the cup to some one standing by.

THE "NIGHT WALKER."

Merritt was given the name of the "night walker," because it was said that he did the walking during the night that Campana slept at Bridgeport. It was necessary to keep some one passing the windows of the hall in which the walk took place to preserve the confidence of the public, and Merritt, to whom walking seems as easy as eating, elected to do the job. He was the trainer and manager for "Old Sport," and he put his principal to bed while he did the labor himself.

"Got a couple o' dollars?" asked a wakeful watcher in one of the boxes of a friend.

"Why so?" said the friend.

"Because I'd like to put it on that 'shanksy' over there."

"Merritt?"

"Yes. Hush. He's game right through, an' he don't care no more 'bout walkin' than you do 'bout drinking beer. Remember his feet last time he went in here? The old shoes he had on cut right into the flesh, an' he couldn't take 'em off for fear he'd have to stop altogether. So he went right along with the same thongs the whole six days. That's game."

"Don't say!"

"Yes, I do. He'll give Rowell a turn, now you mind what I tell you. Wednesday night he'll be filling in the difference between Guyon and Rowell. Them legs o' his will take him anywhere. There ain't no tire in him. Jest watch, will ye? He's as fresh as a daisy now, and he could keep this up for a month."

"Let's go over and buy him," said the friend, convinced by the argument and the fine style of Merritt. About five o'clock Jackson and Krohne were jogging along together, when Krohne left him and joined the bunch. Guyon had gained a little on Rowell, bringing the difference between them down to sixteen miles. Hazael scored his 200th mile at a quarter past five o'clock.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A Residence in Ruins.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., September 26.—The residence of Thomas Oldham burned last night. Insured for $425.

Indorsing Kelly.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The National Workingmen's party, of this city, met to-night and indorsed the nomination of John Kelly for Governor.

Sentenced for Fifty Years.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., September 26.—Henry Hennepin was to day sentenced to the penitentiary for committing a rape December last near Brighton, Ill.

Arson.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 26.—Ramel, who is charged with attempting to blow up the steamer Drew, has been found guilty of arson in the third degree.

Advance in Iron.

PITTSBURG, September 26.—The Western Iron and Nail Association held a meeting to-day and advanced the price of iron to three cents. The price of nails was advanced to a 3.40 card.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

DES MOINES, IA., September 26.—The State Woman's Suffrage Association met here to-day and elected Mrs. Martha C. Callano president and a vice-president from each Congressional district.

Escape of Prisoners.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., September 26.—Fourteen prisoners in the jail here overpowered the jailor and escaped to-day. One was recaptured and another fatally shot. The balance are believed to be in Mexico.

A Fatal Quarrel.

RICHMOND, TEXAS, September 26.—A stockman named John Byrd and one of his herders quarreled to-day. Byrd drew a large knife, whereupon the herder shot and killed his companion with a revolver.

Execution of Whitley.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 26.—Marcus A. Whitley was hanged to-day at Pocahontas, for the murder of Duke Sumner in February, 1877. He was calm throughout, his head drooping and tears falling from his cheeks.

Arrest of a Swindler.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, September 26.—Isaac Michael, a wholesale liquor dealer, who recently failed for $47,090, was arrested to-day on an indictment alleging swindling. His principal creditors are in New York and St. Louis.

Arrests at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 26.—Sam Griffin, a negro rough, was arrested to-day charged with outraging the person of a thirteen-year-old mulatto girl

Eugene Keefe, White, and Charles Bower, Charles Irwin and Martha J. Brown, colored, were arrested to-day for robbing the United States mail.

An Officer Fatally Stabbed.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., September 26.—A number of young men who had been drinking freely got into a serious altercation among themselves. A policeman named Silas Stolts attempted to separate the parties, and was fatally stabbed by one of the number. Millett Van Minkle has been identified by a number of witnesses as the young man who did the stabbing.

A Mysterious Affair.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 26.—The report of a gun was heard in the direction of the house of John Sempkins, a farmer near Edgefield Court-house. Upon investigation it was found that Sempkins and his wife were both in the bed, the latter with a bullet-hole through her brain. Sempkins is a confirmed invalid. A shotgun was found under the bed, but Sempkins says he did not do the shooting, and neither did his wife.

A Sharp Criminal.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 26.—Last July James Shepler was arrested for personating a revenue officer and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. He has succeeded in impressing the Penitentiary officials that he was insane, and they have removed him to the asylum at Jacksonville. People acquainted with Shepler believe he is playing it fine and endeavoring to make his escape. The Governor has ordered that he be closely watched.

A Tennessee Hanging.

NORRISTOWN, September 26.—Anthony Blair, a middle-aged negro man, was hanged to-day for the murder of his step-daughter last July. It seems that Blair was addicted to drink, and when under the influence of liquor treated his family disgracefully. Maggie, his step-daughter, one day, secretly left home and secured a situation in a family at Norristown. A few days afterwards Blair met her on the road coming from an evening prayer-meeting, and shot her with a revolver, inflicting wounds from which she died on the second day. One week after the deed was committed Blair was convicted and to day paid the death penalty. On the scaffold he did not manifest any emotion.

As Usual at the Front.

Burrell, Comstock & Co. have been quietly and steadily selling out every particle of stock on hand, and putting in entirely new and novel things, getting ready for the grand refurnishing rush of the fall and their annual display of the most artistic, beautiful and gorgeous furniture ever seen in St. Louis. Everybody knows where to look for all this, and it would be a stupendous surprise if this old reliable and celebrated furniture house should fail once to produce the finest in the market, but this danger does not exist. The house is a fixture and its excellence indisputable and unchangeable. The new fall bedroom suits, French dressers, are attracting a great deal of attention as being the cheapest and best ever offered here.

RIVER NEWS.

THE Red Cloud will leave on Monday at noon for St. Paul.

THE Josie Harry will leave on Monday evening for White River.

THE John L. Rhoads will leave again for St. Paul next week.

THE Grand Tower came in this morning and put out cotton at the Compress.

THE fine steamer Libbie Congar, Captain Killeen, for St. Paul and all way landings.

THE Keokuk packet for this afternoon at 4 o'clock is the Golden Eagle, Capt. Asbury.

FOR New Orleans, this evening, the Henry C. Yaeger, commanded by Capt. David Hancy.

FOR New Orleans, the Belle of Shreveport, Capt. James Coghill, Mr. Fitzgerald in the office.

THE Commonwealth leaves on September 30 and the Annie Silver on October 2 for New Orleans.

REMEMBER the first boat for Peoria and way points—the Maggie P. Mr. Gould represents her here and everywhere.

THE commodious packet Jo. Kinney, Capt. Harry Brolaski, Roley Porter clerk, leaves for the lower Mississippi this evening.

WE never saw a better pleased lot of men than the Anchor Line officers have been since Mr. Scudder, president of the company, ordered their wages advanced. He did this neat thing voluntarily, which reflects upon him all the more credit.

THE regular Cincinnati packet, James W. Gaff, Capt. Bob Wise, will leave promptly this evening, as advertised. She carries passengers comfortably, and stops at all way landings. The P.-D. cannot recommend too highly the Gaff and her excellent officers.

THE trading steamer Edith is away below Cairo with four agents on board, lots of samples, and getting along well. Capt. Abrams, who can be found in the Harbor Master's office, has a drawing and plans for the best trading boat ever conceived. It can be built and run cheap, and is cozy, comfortable, roomy, and perfectly safe. It can probably be built for less than $1,500, and be run at an expense of $10 per day.

For Additional River News See Eighth Page.

RAILROAD RETURNS.

The State Commissioners Making Up Their Annual Report.

A Large Increase in Miles of Road Operated in Missouri,

And an Encouraging Growth of Earnings for Most of the Lines.

Value of the Board of Railrord Commissioners.

The Railroad Commissioners have recently accomplished a considerable amount of valuable work. They have examined every road in the State, kept a record of its earnings and expenses and given the basis for an equitable taxation. They have enforced regulated charges for freight and passengers and made the railroads obedient to the authority of the State, as other corporations are.

One of the provisions of

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD LAW

is that each road in the State shall make an annual return of its expenses, gross earnings, stock authorized, stock issued, bonded indebtedness, number of miles in operation, and other such information. These returns for 1879 are nearly all in, and the Board is just now making up the tables for the next report. These returns have not all been made as promptly as they should be, simply because the original Missouri law strangely provided no penalty for a non-performance of this duty, but an amendment was passed last winter which will compel the roads to be prompt in this matter in the future. The returns are already sufficiently complete to show that the total number of miles of road in operation in the State on July 1, 1879, was 3,475, an increase of 270 miles since July 1, 1878. This is after deducting 3 miles of track taken up on the Beaver Branch, 1½ miles not operated on the Salem and the Southwestern, and omitting 4 miles of track laid down, but never operated, on the Cape Girardeau and Southeastern. The following table will show, in column "A," the number of miles each road is

OPERATING INSIDE THE STATE,

including branches, and in column "B," the total number of miles operated by the same roads both inside and outside the State.

	A.	B.
2. Boone Co. & Boonville	22.00	22.00
3. Boonville, St. L. & S.	25.00	25.00
4. Burlington & Southwest'n	64.00	181.00
6. Cherry Valley	6.00	6.00
7. Chillicothe & Brunswick	36.50	36.50
8. Dent & Phelps	3.90	3.90
9. Hannibal & St. Jo	291.30	291.30
10. Ia., S. & Mo. N.	169.50	347.50
12. Joplin Railroad	17.92	35.85
13. Kas. City & Eastern	34.00	43.00
14. Kas. C'y, Ft. S. & G.	2.06	159.92
15. K. C., St. Jo & C. B.	196.67	247.50
16. K. C., St. L. & C.	162.50	162.50
18. L. R. V. & A.	27.00	27.00
19. La. & Mo. River	101.56	101.56
20. Mo., Iowa & Nebraska	70.09	85.00
21. M., K. & T.	283.98	785.80
22. Missouri Pacific	294.62	294.62
23. Missouri & Western	53.00	83.00
24. Pleasant Hill & De Soto	21.94	45.00
25. Quincy, Missouri & Pacific	75.00	75.00
26. St. Joseph & Des Moines	25.00	25.00
27. St. Joseph & St. Louis	76.00	76.00
28. St. L., Coun'l B'ffs & Omaha	42.00	42.00
29. St. L., Hannibal & Keokuk	38.00	
30. St. L., I. M. & Southern	380.00	684.50
31. St. Louis, K. C. & Northern	379.00	379.00
32. St. L., K. & Northwestern	138.00	
33. St. Louis and Lexington	55.25	55.25
34. St. L., Salem & L. Rock	41.00	41.00
35. St. Louis & S. Francisco	292.63	325.50
37. Springfield & W. Missouri	20.00	20.00
38. Tunnel R. R. of St. Louis	1.00	
39. Wabash	1.00	1.00
40. West End Narrow Gauge	16.00	16.00

There are in operation fifty-one different main and branch lines, owned by thirty-five different corporations, and operated by twenty eight different companies.

Before the close of this calendar year the extension of the line from Pattonsburg to Council Bluffs, and possibly the Columbia branch will be completed. The St. Joseph and Des Moines will be completed to Albany, and fifteen to twenty miles of track laid on the Jefferson City, Lebanon and Southwestern.

The table of liabilities indicates an increase in the total amount of bonded debt, and that of revenues shows a very marked and decided increase in earnings.

The returns from the following four roads are fair illustrations of the

INCREASE IN BUSINESS:

	1878.	1879.
Kansas City, St. Jo and Council Bluffs	$1,499,000	$1,624,000
St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern	3,296,000	3,324 000
Hannibal and St. Jo	1,941,000	2,091,000
Missouri Pacific	3,600,000	4,000,000

The figures for the Iron Mountain and St. Louis and San Francisco are not complete, but the first will show an increase of fully 20 per cent, and the latter an increase of fully 30 per cent. The St. Louis and San Francisco has probably prospered more than any other road in the State.

The commissioners have made a thorough personal examination of all the roads during the year, and will report that many important improvements have been made. Road-beds have been ballasted, steel rails put down in the place of iron rails, new ties put in and many substantial bridges built.

It may be

INTERESTING

to give the amount per mile charged for passenger business by some of the different roads. The subjoined table shows the local and through tariff and the average:

	Local. Cents.	Thro. Cents.	All. Cts.
Hannibal and St. Joseph	2.88	3.26	3.08
Kansas City and Eastern	....	....	3.33
Kansas City, St. J. & C. B.	....	....	3.63
Little River Valley and Ark.	....	....	....
Louisiana and Missouri River	....	....	2.95
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	3.63	2.96	3.40
Missouri Pacific	3.	2.50	2.60
Quincy, Missouri and Pacific	3.50	....	3.50
St. Louis, Iron M. and S.	3.69	2.95	3.28
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	....	....	2.98
St. Louis, K and N.	....	....	....
St. Louis, Salem and Little R.	4.	4.	4.
St. Louis and San Francisco	....	....	4.28
West End Narrow Guage	....	....	3.25

A GOOD nurse is a blessing to every family, and all sensible nurses recommend that innocent but effectual remedy for all the pains and ills that befall a baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

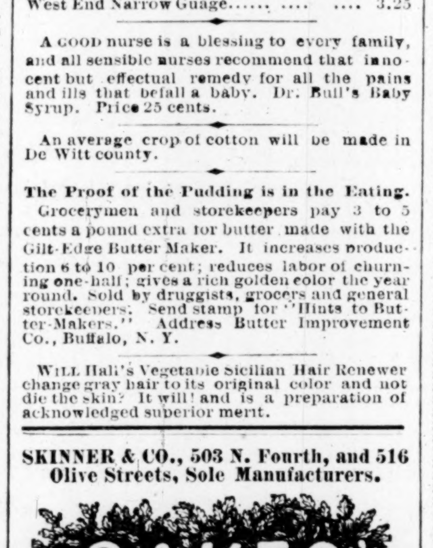
An average crop of cotton will be made in De Witt county.

The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating.

Grocerymen and storekeepers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with the Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It increases production 6 to 10 per cent; reduces labor of churning one-half; gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer change gray hair to its original color and not die the skin? It will! and is a preparation of acknowledged superior merit.

SKINNER & CO., 503 N. Fourth, and 516 Olive Streets, Sole Manufacturers.



None genuine without this trade-mark. Any infringement will be prosecuted. SKINNER & CO., 503 N. Fourth and 516 Olive streets.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have for sale more fine, eligible residence lots in the vicinity of Lafayette Park and on Compton Hill, than any other real estate firm in the city. Persons wishing to buy will do well to examine our list. CAVENDER & ROWSE, 800 Olive street.

FOR SALE—Several first-class lots of land in school sections, between Franklin avenue and Olive st. and east of Grand avenue. CAVENDER & ROWSE, 800 Olive street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

AN elegant 1½ story house, near R. R. machine shops, Springfield, Ill., to trade for St. Louis residence worth $1,000. A. M. Lapham & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 25

DAPPLED GRAY HORSE WANTED, 6 years old, 16 hands high, gentle and sound. Address Vulcan, this office. 24*

IF YOU WANT to go West, send stamp for sample copy of the Southwest Farmer, published by A. M. Lapham & Co., Springfield, Mo. 20

WANTED—A COTTAGE of 3 or 4 rooms, located between Twelfth street and Grand avenue, Market street and Chouteau avenue. Address, stating rent, "Velocipede," this office. 23

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such wonderful cures of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using Pond's Extract.

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the Extract. No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For stanching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our Nasal and Female Syringes and Inhalers are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the diseases it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, etc. Our Nasal Syringe is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Face-ache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Ague in Breast. The Extract is cleanly and efficacious and mothers who have once used it will never be without it,

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "Pond's Extract," blown in the glass, and Company's trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

Prices 50c., $1 00 and $1 75.

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,

New York and London.

Sold by all druggists.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Official List of the Numbers which drew prizes in the DRAWING CLASS 1045 of the 16TH of SEPTEMBER, 1879,
Received and Republished by MANUEL ORRANTIA, 168 Common Street, New Orleans, La.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
89	1000	5810	1000	11710	1000
95	1000	5830	1000	11820	1000
151	1000	5860	5000	11915	1000
155	1000	5863	1000	11917	1000
156	1000	5901	1000	11962	1000
250	1000	5935	1000	11991	1000
366	1000	5942	1000	12061	1000
381	1000	5964	1000	12086	1000
433	10000	5972	10000	12118	1000
502	1000	6001	1000	12159	1000
523	1000	6002	1000	12169	1000
527	1000	6025	1000	12207	1000
547	1000	6085	1000	12231	1000
548	1000	6154	1000	12233	1000
558	1000	6178	1000	12277	1000
622	1000	6187	1000	12329	1000
639	1000	6223	1000	12405	1000
691	1000	6236	1000	12526	1000
697	1000	6329	1000	12532	1000
699	1000	6337	1000	12646	1000
754	1000	6357	1000	12659	1000
813	1000	6408	1000	12695	1000
897	1000	6416	1000	12716	1000
956	1000	6430	1000	12777	1000
964	1000	6496	1000	12864	5000
996	1000	6514	1000	12882	1000
1069	1000	6569	10000	12888	1000
1071	1000	6581	1000	12954	1000
1109	1000	6593	1000	12964	1000
1110	1000	6601	1000	12972	1000
1139	1000	6689	1000	12994	1000
1148	1000	6690	1000	13001	25000
1196	1000	6722	1000	13033	1000
1255	1000	6778	1000	13067	1000
1306	1000	6852	1000	13131	1000
1429	100000	6908	1000	13178	1000
1461	1000	6935	1000	13206	1000
1492	1000	6957	1000	13216	1000
1505	1000	7017	1000	13254	1000
1547	1000	7051	1000	13276	1000
1569	1000	7053	1000	13284	1000
1575	1000	7266	1000	13303	1000
1630	1000	7277	5000	13342	1000
1636	1000	7530	1000	13426	1000
1638	1000	7591	1000	13438	1000
1700	1000	7598	1000	13462	1000
1703	1000	7602	1000	13510	1000
1720	5000	7667	1000	13529	1000
1724	1000	7758	1000	13544	1000
1750	1000	7767	1000	13563	1000
1755	1000	7774	1000	13593	1000
1791	500000	7788	1000	13636	1000
1831	1000	7797	1000	13671	1000
1894	1000	7799	1000	13686	1000
1902	10000	7870	1000	13692	1000
1947	1000	7875	1000	13698	1000
1970	1000	7894	1000	13714	1000
1978	1000	7909	1000	13750	1000
1990	1000	7940	1000	13838	1000
2015	1000	8037	1000	13855	1000
2030	1000	8050	1000	13856	1000
2092	1000	8058	1000	13902	1000
2140	1000	8065	1000	13922	1000
2142	1000	8106	1000	13934	1000
2188	1000	8199	1000	13970	1000
2232	1000	8239	1000	14040	1000
2262	5000	8290	1000	14089	1000
2288	1000	8359	1000	14113	1000
2297	1000	8375	1000	14176	1000
2323	1000	8408	1000	14205	1000
2324	1000	8429	1000	14214	1000
2451	1000	8464	1000	14262	1000
2454	1000	8506	1000	14267	1000
2510	1000	8576	1000	14273	1000
2515	1000	8612	1000	14279	1000
2528	1000	8615	1000	14317	5000
2613	1000	8644	1000	14332	1000
2701	1000	8702	10000	14381	1000
2773	1000	8780	1000	14417	1000
2776	1000	8782	1000	14425	1000
2779	1000	8799	1000	14431	1000
2793	1000	8899	1000	14439	1000
2843	1000	8924	1000	14488	1000
2890	1000	8925	1000	14507	1000
2919	1000	8950	5000	14554	1000
2966	1000	8956	1000	14587	1000
3005	1000	8961	1000	14600	1000
3036	1000	8990	1000	14607	1000
3038	1000	9007	1000	14644	1000
3082	1000	9020	1000	14704	1000
3099	1000	9045	1000	14710	1000
3124	1000	9074	1000	14718	1000
3204	1000	9086	1000	14811	1000
3205	1000	9092	1000	14861	1000
3232	1000	9093	1000	14879	1000
3241	1000	9106	1000	14928	1000
3270	1000	9167	1000	14945	1000
3331	1000	9174	1000	15031	1000
3349	1000	9237	1000	15177	1000
3363	1000	9277	1000	15195	1000
3365	1000	9279	10000	15207	1000
3404	1000	9293	1000	15232	1000
3431	5000	9328	1000	15242	1000
3452	1000	9354	1000	15255	1000
3465	1000	9453	1000	15259	1000
3473	1000	9535	1000	15262	1000
3475	1000	9559	1000	15267	1000
3535	1000	9772	1000	15381	1000
3551	1000	9778	1000	15394	5000
3566	1000	9781	1000	15419	1000
3591	1000	9784	1000	15431	1000
3635	1000	9897	1000	15490	1000
3637	1000	9916	1000	15493	1000
3719	1000	9979	1000	15524	1000
3758	1000	10028	1000	15527	1000
3846	1000	10086	1000	15579	1000
3878	1000	10140	1000	15585	1000
3921	1000	10147	1000	15602	1000
3977	1000	10174	1000	15702	1000
4012	1000	10267	1000	15753	1000
4020	1000	10331	1000	15797	1000
4127	1000	10363	1000	15828	5000
4176	1000	10367	1000	15895	1000
4216	1000	10369	1000	15991	1000
4252	1000	10377	1000	16166	1000
4311	1000	10397	1000	16271	1000
4318	1000	10410	1000	16294	1000
4343	1000	10415	1000	16310	1000
4363	1000	10450	1000	16365	1000
4438	1000	10456	1000	16369	1000
4462	1000	10514	50000	16425	1000
4518	1000	10648	1000	16441	1000
4523	1000	10664	1000	16443	1000
4528	1000	10673	1000	16596	1000
4588	1000	10675	1000	16603	1000
4697	1000	10695	1000	16609	1000
4703	1000	10732	1000	16653	1000
4749	1000	16786	1000	16719	1000
4779	1000	10820	1000	16767	1000
4799	1000	10856	1000	16803	1000
4808	1000	10865	1000	16806	1000
4824	1000	10899	1000	16851	1000
4846	1000	10909	5000	16932	10000
4862	1000	10944	1000	16947	1000
4892	1000	11000	1000	17003	1000
4911	1000	11032	1000	17039	1000
4939	1000	11088	1000	17092	1000
4997	1000	11121	1000	17146	1000
5035	1000	11129	1000	17222	1000
5062	10000	11137	1000	17232	1000
5119	1000	11158	1000	17343	1000
5167	1000	11196	1000	17439	1000
5232	1000	11202	1000	17461	10000
5244	1000	11258	1000	17464	1000
5288	1000	11269	1000	17527	1000
5295	1000	11284	1000	17528	1000
5317	1000	11297	1000	17529	1000
5333	1000	11311	1000	17537	1000
5380	1000	11352	10000	17541	1000
5458	1000	11353	1000	17610	1000
5493	1000	11387	1000	17638	1000
5565	1000	11419	1000	17662	1000
5673	1000	11491	1000	17691	5000
5680	1000	11498	1000	17704	1000
5687	1000	11515	1000	17756	1000
5692	1000	11521	1000	17768	1000
5704	1000	11535	1000	17846	1000
5754	1000	11559	1000	17898	1000
5768	1000	11560	1000	17986	1000
5793	1000	11654	1000	17990	1000
5798	1000	11655	1000		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
1792	2000	1799	2000	1436	1000
1793	2000	1800	2000	1437	1000
1794	2000	1431	1000	1438	1000
1795	2000	1432	1000	1440	1000
1796	2000	1433	1000	10513	1000
1797	2000	1434	1000	10515	1000
1798	2000	1435	1000		

Send your orders in time for Class 1047, as the number of tickets has been reduced to 25,000 tickets for the ordinary drawings.

MANUEL ORRANTIA, Special Agent,
168 Common street, New Orleans, La.

SILVER PLATED

Casters, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Etc., Quadruple Plated on Nickel Silver, and Hard White Metal retailed at the lowest

Wholesale Cash Prices.

Old Ware replated and repaired, Jewelry Gold Plated. Extra Cruets for Casters. Special discount to hotels. E. M. WADSWORTH & CO., Manufactures of Silver Plated Ware, 612 Olive st.

Free of Charge.—All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," not exceeding five lines and not of a business nature, will be inserted free.

PERSONAL.

1000 Bill Heads, $1; business cards $1 per 1,000. Tanner & Bro., 414 N. Third st.

A. B. PEARSON & CO., Manufacturers of Pearson's Paten Scales and Beams, 409 and 411 Morgan.

AT 915 Olive street, Mrs. Louise Kessler, late Pauli, First Premium French Corset Maker.

AN educated, fair looking gentleman, stranger to ladies in the city, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady not mercenary in her views. Address W. C. Furnace, St. Louis P. O. 26

ALL persons buying Picture Frames call at Ross' Frame Manufactory, 404 North Third st. Regilding done in the best manner at low rates.

BALTIMORE and Barstow's Fire-place Heaters, $55; kitchen ranges, $15 to $50. DANA & CO., 115 and 117 Washington avenue. *

BALDNESS, scalp and all skin diseases. All cures guaranteed. Prof. C. A. Francois, office—810½ Olive street.

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street.

CHEAPEST job printing in the city, at A. De Bolt & Co., 327 N. Third st.

DR. J. SMITH, Dentist, 1310 Franklin avenue. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

DRESSMAKERS' Magic Scale. A perfect system of dress cutting; the most difficult forms perfectly fitted without trying on or changing seams. being only in one small piece, it is easily learned; In from one to five days any lady can become a perfect cutter. Sent postpaid to any address, with full instructions, for $3. Agents wanted. J. H. Fountain, General Agent, 621 Franklin avenue.

GENTLEMEN, go to 1428 Franklin avenue to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and renovated. *

GENERAL collections a specialty; collections made throughout the U.S. and Europe. Geo. A. Ritter, Atty at Law, St. Louis Collection Union, 506 Olive. *

GET your Bath and Flesh Brushes of Laitner Bros., No. 8 S. Fifth street. We have the largest assortment of brushes of all kinds in the city, for the least money.

J. A. SEIBERT has reopened his photo gallery No. 415 Franklin ave., bet. Fourth & Fifth st.*

GENTLEMEN OR LADIES about engaging in business should consult Madame Maginsley; will tell you of your success or losses, brings separated together and shows you the road to wealth; 821 Locust street. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Satisfaction given or money refunded. 20

LADIES, if you are a little one-sided or the children a little deformed, step in and see how the Williamson Improved Shoulder Brace will improve your figure, 614 Olive.

MORGENS, THE FANCY DYER, 118 North Sixth street, near Pine.

BE SURE AND CONSULT MADAME MAGINSLEY, the only natural hair clairvoyant in the world, seats all diseases of the human system through the hair; tells the past, present and future; locates stolen property; unites the separated; brings success to the unsuccessful; causes speedy marriages; can show hundreds of testimonials from ladies of nobility of Europe, and of the first ladies of America. Persons living at a distance can consult the Madame either medically or otherwise by sending a lock of hair, day of month and year of birth, and name in full, and on receipt of one dollar will receive answer by return mail. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Fee 50 cents to $2. No. 821 Locust street, opposite new Custom-house.

MADAME MAGINSLEY, Hair Clairvoyant, cures Rheumatism, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, and Female Diseases. If no cure, no pay. Office 821 Locust street.

MRS. LANKTON, Indian Fortune Teller, 921 N. Seventh street (side entrance), St. Louis.

NICHOLAS ZINK, 511 Chestnut street, is the only cheap tailor in fine custom work. A perfect fit guaranteed. Give him a call.

PRINTING—Business cards, $1 per 1,000; bill heads, $1 50. 309 N. Fourth st., second floor.

PERSONAL—Chronic and private diseases speedily cured. Dr. H. Schwartz, 521 Pine, bet. 5th & 6th.

PERSONAL—Clara: Not even our prophets read the stars. Futurity has ever puzzled the wisest. Charley at the Peak triumphs in a Keevil hat, from Fourth, near Pine, 207.

PERSONAL—Ladies that wish to be in style should know that the newest in hair is the Chatelaia braid now almost universally worn in the East. The beautiful Saratoga wave, which dresses the hair in a few moments in a manner most becoming to all ladies, also the Coquette, the Frizette with or without part, made of natural curly hair, are very stylish and beautiful. Braids or switches, curls, puffs, wigs and toupees at the very lowest price, and satisfaction guaranteed, at wholesale and retail.

The Golden Hair Wash L'Aureoline De Robare, of London, and L'Eau Dore, of Paris, which imparts a most beautiful and fashionable golden color, and as harmless as water, at wholesale and retail.

L'Eau Figaro, recommended by the French Hygienic Society, will dye the hair or beard brown, dark brown, or black; will give full satisfaction, which no other preparation has been able to give. The very nicest and newest styles in hair ornaments are constantly received and sold at the very lowest possible prices at A. R. Sabini's, Fashionable Hair Dresser and Wig Manufacturer, 509 North Fourth street.

Agent far Bazar Paper Patterns.

PERSONAL.—Travelers and wholesale buyers should remember that the best stock of trunks, traveling bags and satchels, at lowest prices, can be found at B. A. Hickman & Co.'s, 309 North Third st., near P.-O. Trunks and satchels repaired. *

PERSONAL—Calf shoes $3 50, to measure, at Jno. Lottrup's, 614 N. Fourth street.

PURE apple cider every day from the tank; also, 2-year-old cider vinegar, for sale at 506 Christy avenue. 27*

PERSONAL—Mme. Dunnill, midwife, a graduate of the St. Louis School of Midwives. If you are in trouble call, or with confidence write; letters confidential; patients received for confinement. Residence 814 S. Fourteenth street, between Gratiot and Papin, St. Louis. 28

Philadelphia Dental Rooms.

NO. 1213 PINE STREET.

Best Set Gum Teeth, $10.
Gold Fillings, $[illegible]; Silver Filling, $1.
Extracting without pain, 50c.

PERSONAL—G[illegible]: Wrote you at Knoxville, Tuesday, and will also write to Atlanta. Mourzouk. 25

PERSONAL—Any lady of means and culture, desiring to enter or continue a literary career, can find an ambitious collaborateur in a young literary gentleman of several years' active experience. Add. Literary, this office. 27

REMOVAL—Wm. Parks, tailor, has removed to 620 Olive st., with J. T. Conway & Co., where he will be pleased to see his friends, and prices to suit the times in first-class work. Don't forget the number—620 Olive st. *23

SEASIDE LIBRARY—All numbers for sale at Willie Gray's, 308 and 709 Olive st. Orders by mail promptly filled, free of postage. *23

SADDLES, harness, horse clothing and turf goods; lowest cash prices. G. R. Alderton, 419 N. 8th. *

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, October; St. Nicholas and Demorest's Portfolio, at Willie Gray's, 308 and 709 Olive st. *23

THE Great Five Dollar English Walking Shoes for $3 50; warranted sewed. R. Robinson, 718 Olive.

THE address of one or more young ladies of good standing and education, by a young man with a good profession and lucrative business. Object fun and matrimony. Photos exchanged. Address G. Fuller, Milburn, Ky. 18

UMBRELLAS and Parasols neatly repaired and covered at 920 Washington av. Charges moderate.

WANTED the acquaintance of two fun-loving young ladies, not over 20 years old, and good looking; by two young men from the country. Add. stating where you can be seen, Seymour and Sinclaire, City P. O. 24

YOUNG lady friend wanted; object, social company to the Fair. Address Confidential, this office. 24

Youths' Prime, Serviceable Shoes.

Tipped, sizes No. 11 to No. 2, only $1. Elsewhere, $1 25.

ENTERPRISE SHOE STORE, 608 Franklin avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.

AN instructor of experience is open for an engagement in some private family, in city or country. Adress B. D., this office.

JOHNSON'S Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. Third street, open day and night. Send for circulars. 17

MOUND CITY Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. 4th street. Est. 1859. T. A. Rice, A. M., LL. B., Pres't. 24

SCHOOL BOOKS—2D-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS. The largest stock at the lowest prices. Books of all grades and for all schools at ARCHER'S, 703 Olive st.

WYMAN INSTITUTE.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
UPPER ALTON, ILL.

For prospectus call at Book & News Co.'s store, 307 North Fourth street, or address EDWARD WYMAN, Principal. 2

REMOVALS.

MRS. R. STOUT (FROM PARIS), FRENCH CORSETS made to order, has removed to 112 North Fourteenth street.

REMOVAL.

Chas. Wezler,
Wholesale Liquor Dealer,
To
No. 214 South Fourth street.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
$ 40,
50,
75,
100,
125,
135,
150,
165,
175,
200,
225.

BARREIRAS' PIANO WARE-ROOMS,
CORNER
11TH AND OLIVE

PROFESSIONAL.

ST. LOUIS EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, 723 Chestnut street. Dr. A. D. Williams, surgeon in charge.

J. G. BRANDT'S

Great Reliable Headquarters for Reliable and Perfect Fitting

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Stock for this Season is now Full and Complete, and Embraces ALL that is New, Novel and desirable, and, as heretofore, have placed only such Goods on sale as Can Be Recommended and Warrented in Perfect Good Faith.

The Best Brands and Best Fitting Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.

J. G. BRANDT,

506 FRANKLIN AVE.

Our Prices in Plain Figures on Every Article. NO DEVIATION.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

A GOOD pianist desires a position in a music or piano store. Address M. P., this office. 23

AN old Englishman with many years' experience on the London market, an excellent bookkeeper and thoroughly acquainted with grain and milling business, desires light employment. Address J. T. Knight, Jacksonville, Mo. 26

BY A YOUNG MAN who can keep books, speak and write English, German and French; would be willing to work at anything during the day and post up books after business hours. Add. Ulm. 20

BY A BOY 17 years of age, a situation in wholesale house; speaks English and German fluently; can give good reference from present employer; willing and not afraid of work. Address E. W. B., this office. 22

BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A situation to do dining-room work in a private family; good reference. Speaks French, German and English. Address "Hans," this office. 23

BY a young gentleman, a situation to do dining-room work in a big private family for good wages; speaks French, German and English. Address E. K., this office. 34

BY an American young man, sober and industrious and willing to work; would work as porter or driver of delivery wagon or drive milk route; understands the business; good reference given. Please address H. A., this office. 24

BY a good, honest, industrious young German, a place to make himself useful. John, this office. 30

EMPLOYMENT of any kind by Book-keeper and Cashier of long experience, steady habits; nominal salary; satisfactory references. Address J. Samuel, this office.

FIRST-CLASS COAT TAILOR wishes a situation in a country town. Ad. J. R., this office. 22

GERMAN, thirty-six years of age, wants employment; understands garden work; can take care of horses and milk cows; can do and is willing to do any kind of work. Address W. W., this office. 24

NO. 1 Hotel and Restaurant Cook wants a situation outside the city. Address I. C. P., this office. 25

SITUATION—By a man able to handle horse and wagon; has been in the grocery business, is not afraid of work, and is well acquainted with the city; willing to do most anything. Call or address Hermann, 804 N. Ninth street. 25

SITUATION in the country, as gardner and coachman; understands care and driving horses; can milk; willing to make himself useful. Address Henry, this office. 27

SITUATION as book-keeper, correspondent or collector. Understand commercial law thoroughly, and can give the very best references. Address Horning, this office. 20

BY a boy, 15 years old, something to do in a store or office; can bring good references. Address J. L., this office.

SITUATION wanted by a good man-cook; outside of the city preferred. Address J. C. P., this office. 25

SITUATION by a young man in a store; best references given. Ad. N. W., this office. 27

SITUATION as porter. Address W. H., this office. 27

SITUATION—At the dry goods business, as salesman and window-dresser. Can give seven years' reference. Address X Y, this office. 27

SITUATION WANTED—A young man of good business qualifications wishes a position with a Southern firm; best ref. H. I. C., this office. 25

SITUATION in any capacity, by a young man who is opposed to starving. Writes a good hand, is quick and accurate in figures, and no bad habits. Address W. G., this office. 25

SITUATION as clerk, driver, or porter for retail grocery; experienced; references. Add. Ellis, this office. 24

YOUNG MAN just of age, of very steady habits and liberal education, desires a situation as a clerk or amanuensis. He is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. F. C., this office. 23

WANTED—MALE HELP.

AGENTS for a new book; just out, "The Teachings of the Catholic Church," embracing its dogmas, sacraments and sacramentals; salary and commission paid. 35 Singer Building. 26

AGENTS WANTED—Agents can make from $75 to $200 per month canvassing for Taylor's New York Copying House. Address or apply to D. B. Taylor, 622 Olive street. 27

BOY to feed press; one who has had experience. Pierce Bros., printers, 211 North Third st. 25

CASH BOYS wanted at E. B. Eckstein & Co.'s, 317 N. Fourth street. 25

CANVASSERS wanted at 331 Market street. Something new.

DRUG clerk; give age, salary expected, experience and references. Box 1134, Bloomington, Ill. 23

FOUR experienced city subscription canvassers. Apply at this office from 10 to 12. 15

GOOD business man wanted. Call on or address Wm. Ramsay, 16 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. 4

RELIABLE and energetic man with small capital to take general agency of State of Missouri for good-selling article; this will bear investigation. Address Investment, this office. 24

SMALL boy wanted at 2325 Franklin avenue; wages $1 per week. 25

WANTED—Pattern-makers, machinists and millwrights. Apply to J. Q. Halteman & Co., manufacturers of steam engines and mill machinery, No. 1611 South Third st. 24

WANTED — AGENTS—Every style Chromo, cheap. Samples catalogue free. American Art Co., 2102 Olive.

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

AN experienced nurse for invalids and the sick, inquire 1112 Locust street. References from first-class physicians. 24

A YOUNG LADY (graduate) desires a position as short-hand correspondent. Address Stenographer, (room 4) 212 N. Fourth street, City. 23

BY a person of experience and good business capacity, a situation as a housekeeper, either in city or country. Would go South or West. Best ref. given. Address Teacher, 503 N. Fourth. 25

BY a competent young woman as housekeeper; also an excellent seamstress; no objection to leaving the State. Address O. K., this office. 24

BY A YOUNG LADY educated in both English and German a situation as governess to young children, or as cashier, or saleslady; good references. Address C. C. C., this office. 25

SITUATION wanted as governess or housekeeper. Address N. V., this office. 24

SITUATION as saleslady during the Fair; references given. Miss K. Beresford, 1639 Division street. 24

STEADY PLACE to wash and iron two days in the week. Address 1608 Wash street, rear; also, washing to take home. 25

SITUATION as saleslady by an intelligent woman of middle age. Will work for small salary. Good references given. Ad. E. Z. N., 1223 High st. 25

TO BUSINESS MEN.—The writer is a lady with a family to support, without means. She believes that she can sell goods to the advantage of a person employing her. She has frequently been told so. She has acquired a smattering of German. Will any retail business give her a chance? If so, address care of this office, Business Woman. 20

WASHING to take home, or would go out by the day. 1608 Wash street. 25

WORK of any kind by a respectable woman. Will wash by the day or do house-cleaning; or sewing home. Good ref. Ad. Wash, this office. 27

WANTED—To take some plain sewing home; a good hand; prices low. Address T. M. 25

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—White setter dog, salmon colored ears, license No. 1166 attached to metal collar; $10 reward. No. 1016 N. Jefferson avenue. 25

LOST Sept. 25th—Part of Roman gold link necklace. Finder will return same to 3223 Locust street, and receive suitable reward. 27

LOST—Gold and pearl scarf-pin, in the shape of a cross. Finder will please return to James Jones, Room No. 2, southeast corner of Fifth and Olive, and receive reward. 23

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS on part salary and commission. American Sewing-machine Co., No. 10 North Sixth street.

A FIRST-CLASS German girl for general housework, at 1621 Washington avenue. 26

GIRL to cook, wash and iron, at 3105 Pine street. Ref. req. 25

WOMAN, well recommended, to take charge of house in suburbs from October 15. Address V. B., this office. 25*

FOR RENT.

418 S. SIXTH STREET, 6 ROOMS, HYDRANT $20 00
723 S. Fifth street, 6 rooms 18 00
1343 St. Ange ave., 10 rooms, all conveniences,
1427 Morgan street, 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath..25 00
1311 Morton st., 9 rooms, all conveniences, new 41 65
20 S. Twentieth street, 6 rooms; hall gas, bath..20 00
3902 Broadway—6 rooms, hydrant, cistern.....
617 S. Jefferson av.—6 rooms, hydrant 18 50
F. W. REFERSTEIN, No. 517 Pine street.

1611 WASHINGTON AVE.—Rooms fur. or unfur. with or without board. 22

1611 WASHINGTON ave—Parties visiting the Fair can find pleasant rooms with good board. 25

1805 OLIVE STREET—Rooms furnished or unfurnished for housekeeping; board if desired; rooms for transient guests. 24

1805 OLIVE Handsomely furnished second story front room $15; third story front $8. Meals optional. Day board $3 per week. 27

1825 OLIVE street, desirable rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board. 20

1829 OLIVE STREET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, bath and good attendance. North and south exposure. 28

1909 BIDDLE STREET—Large front room, furnished, for gents, southern exposure, gas and bath, with or without board; terms low to permanents. 20

3021 THOMAS STREET—Front room, Southern exposure, with board for one or two persons. No other boarders. Ref. ex. 20

3520 LINDELL AVENUE—Strictly first-class house and neighborhood, 10 rooms, hot and cold water bath, furnace, etc.; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Haynes & Collins, 211 North Eighth st. 24

FOR RENT—718 Garrison avenue, new 9-room stone front; $55 per month.
505 Ancella avenue, 10 rooms, bath, etc.; $700 per annum.
2815 Russell avenue, 9 rooms and bath; 50-foot lot; $45 per month.
3516 Washington avenue, 10 rooms and bath, etc.; $65 per month.
1532 Mississippi avenue, 10 rooms and bath, etc.; $700 per annum.
2007 California avenue, 8 rooms and bath, etc.; $35 per month.
3212 South Eighth street, 6 rooms, water in kitchen; $18 per month.
2400 Eugenia street, 8 rooms, bath, stable and large yard; $35 per month.
518 South Seventh street, store; $30 per month.
619 and 621 Poplar street, stores; $10 per month.
924 Benton street, 8 rooms, hall bath and gas; $25 per month.
1225 Olive street, store, $25 per month.
213 N. Eighth street, a fine store, and very central.
2624 Chouteau ave., store; $10 per month.
3710 Carondelet avenue, store and 6 rooms; $25.
CAVENDER & ROWSE, 800 Olive street.

FOR RENT, Sale, Lease or Exchange—Stores, dwellings and building lots in various parts of the city, and money to loan on city property. Apply to John Maguire, Real Estate Agent, 519 Walnut street.

FURNISHED rooms for rent. 112 South Eighth street; gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Gas and bath. 20

FOR RENT—Clarenden Hotel, corner Seventh and Poplar streets.

FURNISHED rooms for rent in a desirable situation. No. 110 N. Eighth street, four blocks west of Court-house, if applied for soon. 24

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

10 ACRE farm, pleasantly situated, with good farm house, barn and outbuildings, in good order, ½ mile from Vineland Station, I. M. R. R.; will be sold very low for cash, or will exchange for unimproved city property. V. T. Cole, this office.

FOR SALE—200 acres of land, partly improved, for $850, one-third its value; situated near the flourishing cities of Washington, Mo., Hermann and Cuba, and convenient to mills, stores, churches and schools. The land is good and equal to St. Louis county in fertility; has substantial houses, a young orchard and pure water and is situated in a good neighborhood. Title is perfect and no incumbrance. For further particulars address A. G. Campbell, office POST-DISPATCH. 13

FOR SALE--HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—2 canopy top phaetons, city make, with side and back curtains; new platform spring wagon, $65; 2 side bar buggies, used 6 and 8 times, less than half their value; 6 second-hand buggies, $25 to $65; new gold-mounted harness, $10 to $15. 414 Christy avenue. *

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

4 SHAW, 1112 Wash street—Hundreds of 2nd-hand stoves of every description; old stoves taken in exchange; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. N. B.—Goods delivered in plain wagons. *

BOOKS—For sale at a sacrifice. Lavater's Physiognomy, London edition, 1789, handsomely bound in calf, with illustrations. Address Mrs. Jane Pleasants, Richmond, Fort Bend co., Texas. 26

FIRST-CLASS route on the Globe-Democrat; reason, death of carrier. Call at 1825 N. Tenth street. 24*

ALL SORTS.

ALL kinds of office desks for sale. Store and office fixtures, office railing made to order. F. BOLLHAGEN, 711 Pine st.

BLUNT HEAD, the finest 5c cigar on earth; also fine imported and Key West cigars, at P. J. CURRAN'S, 404 Locust street.

GONZALES REX, The best 5c Cigar in the world, at Bay's Everett House Cigar Stand. *16

INVENTORS wanting patterns and models, either in wood or metal, with valuable suggestions, should call on D. Strawbridge, 907 North Sixth st.

N. JACOBS pays the highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address 308 Locust.

PRIVATE CONFINEMENT ESTABLISHMENT—Mme. F. Stoutz, 209 S. Fourth st., bet. Myrtle and Elm sts., treats all diseases which the female sex is subject to, and guarantees a speedy and effectual cure. Rooms for patients at lowest rates, with practical experienced treatment assured. Womb diseases a specialty. 30

WE HAVE the States of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas in a valuable Patent to trade for property. It sells on sight. What have you to trade? A. M. Lapham & Co., Springfield, Mo.

802 WASHINGTON AVE.—Washington Av. Dental Company. Best set of Gum Teeth, $8; large size Gold Fillings, $2; Extracting, 50 cents.

Marble Mantels.
$18 AND UPWARD
No. 24
S. ELEVENTH ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Lawrence Barrett and the Legitimate at Pope's.

Fatinitza the Coming Attraction at De Bar's.

Review of the Week and Future Engagemenns.

The Theaters Elsewhere—Stage Gossip—Footlight Flashes.

The theatrical event of the season was without a doubt the opening of Pope's new theater last Monday night. It marked an era in the history of the drama in St. Louis. Three first-class houses are now open and catering to the public taste, and the vexed conundrum as to whether the Future Great will or will not support three homes of the drama is near solution. So far indications point the way already prophesied by the POST-DISPATCH. All the theaters have been doing a good business, and both stars and managers are pleased at the result. There has been variety enough to suit the tastes of all. At Pope's the legitimate held sway, at the Olympic eccentric and farcical comedy, while at the Grand Opera-house Buffalo Bill (W. F. Cody) has appeared nightly in a stirring border melodrama.

POPE'S THEATER.

The opening night was most auspicious for the future of this house. In the large audience, which could barely get within the walls of what was once a Unitarian church, were gathered representatives of the beauty, culture and wealth of St. Louis. It was an audience that would have quickened the pulse of any actor and have prompted him to his best efforts. Every one was charmed with the beautiful interior and the convenient arrangements for the comfort of the audience. The decoration and frescoing are light, airy and delicate, and Mr. Pope must certainly be congratulated for having a gem of a house.

The attraction during the week was Lawrence Barrett, who appeared in a round of well known legitimate characters, embracing Hamlet, Richelieu and Shylock. Of Mr. Barrett's histrionic abilities there is no need to speak. He has been criticised frequently. At one time he had a hold upon the affections of the St. Louis theater-goers, but during the last few years he has lost his power over them. Mr. Barrett is a gentleman and a scholar, and gives a forcible rendering of every character he undertakes. But there is, however, a something wanting; he has no grasp of public sympathy; there is evidently too little rapport between actor and audience. Then again his mannerisms become tiresome. Perhaps every actor of eminence may have mannerisms more or less, but those of Barrett are apparently more noticeable and prominent. Originality, again, is looked for in vain in his conception of the tragic roles. He follows in the main beaten paths and traditions. There is a lack of spontaneity in his elocution; it is harsh and unnatural. It is this very unnaturalness which prevents the hearts of his audiences beating in sympathy with his own, and which will hinder him from ever taking the highest rank as a legitimate actor. In spite of all this, Mr. Barrett, as an exponent of the highest type of the drama, is always interesting. While he does not charm and fascinate as the actor of the truest dramatic instinct, he is always able to hold the attention of his audiences, which in itself is a tribute to his art.

Another drawback to the pleasure of witnessing Mr. Barrett's performance is the poor company which supports him. Eben Plympton is totally unfitted for the important parts he has personated. Mr. Grismer, although an old and experienced actor, did not at all do justice either to himself or his roles. Certainly his Gratiano was a miserable effort. Neither can the acting of Mr. Frederick Bock be commended. Miss Ellen Cummens, the leading lady, has not the power requisite to the roles she essays. Her elocution is by no means faultless. In short, the company is weak. The programme to-night is "The Merchant of Venice" and "David Garrick."

THE OLYMPIC.

Nasby's "Widow Bedott" has filled the bill the whole week at this theater. Enough has already been said in these columns concerning Neil Burgess' clever delineation of the Yankee widow and the comedy itself. So far the play has been successful. But whether it contains within it the elements of permanent success is a question yet to be answered. That it is extremely funny, irresistibly so, the large audiences of the present week can testify. There is little dramatic interest in the play. The interest is confined to the portrayal of the oddities and eccentricities of the strong-minded widow, and a sketch of a dogmatic but carnal-minded elder. The remaining characters revolve around these two central figures. One point must be mentioned in Mr. Neil Burgess' clever personation. Even in such a strong-minded, almost masculine, type of female as the Widow Bedott, there is always a certain amount—even if ever so little—of softness and feminine peculiarities. These are wanting in Burgess' Widow, and are perhaps the only defects in his admirable acting. The angularities, asperity, and roughness of the modern Xantippe widow are forcibly portrayed, but that one touch of womanhood which belongs to even the most masculine of the other sex is absent. Nevertheless Neil Burgess' artistic rendering, which is evenly sustained throughout, is a splendid piece of character acting and one which, perhaps, no other artist could equal. Mr. Stoddart's Elder Sniffles must also receive praise. Although a trifle too monotonous, it is well conceived and executed. The last performance of "The Widow Bedott" will be given this evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Thrilling border melodrama, embracing in its cast genuine Indians, has been the programme set before the patrons of this house. Buffalo Bill is an attraction for a certain class of theater-goers; and the business he has done is a sure sign of his success. He has been supported too by an excellent company. The two plays in which he has appeared are well constructed, and kept the audience in a state of breathless suspense from first to last. Buffalo Bill's engagement closes to-night.

Announcements.

Lawrence Barrett's engagement at Pope's Theater will last another week. On Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday matinee, he appears in "A New Play," a translation from the Spanish by Mr. W. D. Howells. In the character of Yorick Mr. Barrett will have an excellent opportunity for displaying his power. First he is the uxorious husband of forty-five, toying with the golden hair of his girlish wife. Then he is the fretful, petulant player, emulous of success, in a new character, and envious of his rival. Suddenly he is transformed into the suspicious, jealous husband, knowing he is injured, but knowing not that the hand of him he deemed the dearest thing upon earth was dealing him the blow. Lastly, come his rage and horror at the appalling discovery; his half lingering love for his erring wife, mingled with a dishonored husband's deadliest hate, now raving against her, now melting into tenderness over her remembrance as she was. In this character Mr. Barrett will have full scope for his versatility and ability. On Wednesday and Thursday, "Julius Cæsar"; Friday, benefit of Mr. Barrett "Money"; Saturday matinee, "Romeo and Juliet," and Saturday evening, "Richard III."

At the Grand Opera-house Mr. H. B. Mahn's original "Fatinitza" Opera Company from the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, will open a week's engagement on Monday evening. "Fatinitza" attained great popularity in Gotham last spring. The opera is the work of Franz Von Suppe, and was produced six years ago in Vienna. Four years after it was played in Paris, where it won great popularity. In London it was not such a striking success, but in New York it made the hit of the season after "Pinafore." Suppe was a pupil of Donizetti and is the composer of a series of operas and operettas. His works, however, are new to the American public. Theodore Thomas first made his name familiar in America by playing his overture "Poet and Peasant" at his garden concerts. The libretto of "Fatinitza" is by [illegible] Leigh. The music is sparkling and melodious. In the first act the scene represents a Russian encampment on the Danube in winter. In the second act there is a harem of a Turkish pasha and, in the third act, the reception-room in the house of the Russian General. The principal parts are rendered by Miss Jeannie Winston, who appears as Vladimir and Fatinitza; Miss Sallie Reber, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Mr. Vincent Hogan and Mr. Morgan.

Allen, Delehanty and Hengler's Monster Minstrels open at the Olympic next week. The troupe embraces seventy-five performers, and have met with great success wherever they have appeared. Several novelties in the minstrel line will be introduced.

Local Notes.

Ed. Zimmerman is the most genial of treasurers.

Miss Clara Belden, the actress, is at Hot Springs.

Richard Maddern, the musical leader at Pope's, has already made a hit.

Haverly's Juvenile Pinafore Company will be the attraction at Pope's Theater during Fair week.

At the Grand Opera-house during Fair week Rice's Evangeline Party will fill the programme.

The Cherokee Indian Choir give two more representations to-morrow (Sunday), a matinee and evening sacred concert.

Mr. John W. Norton and his wife (Miss Emma Stockman) will support McCullough; also, Fred W. Wade and Chas. Barron.

The McCullough Dramatic Club held a meeting last Thursday evening to complete their organization for the present season.

The musical conductor of "Fatinitza" will be Michael Brand, who until lately was one of Theodore Thomas' most trusty lieutenants.

John McCullough's engagement commences on Monday in Fair week. The sale of seats begins on Monday at the box office of the Olympic.

Miss Sallie Reber, who appears in "Fatinitza" next week, is the daughter of Judge Reber of the Supreme Court of Ohio. She debuted on the stage in Suppe's comic opera.

The scenery at Pope's Theater is universally admired. Mr. Pope characterized the feat of the talented artist Halley as unprecedented. He painted the drop curtain and all the scenery within a space of six weeks, working from 6 a. m. till 11 p. m.

Messrs. Soderer & Ball announce a series of Art Illustrations at Mercantile Library Hall, commencing on Tuesday next and continuing through the week. This entertainment has received high encomiums from the press. The programme is as follows: Tuesday, London; Wednesday, Italy; Thursday, Holy Land; Friday, Paris; Saturday matinee, Rome; Saturday evening, Germany.

Mr. August Waldauer, the director of the Beethoven Conservatory, and musical director of De Bar's Opera-house for the last thirty years, is well known in theatrical circles as the author of several successful plays, among which may be mentioned "Fanchon," "The Pearl of Savoy," "Griselda," and "Little Barefoot." His last production is a dramatization of a German story, which will be brought out under the name of "Eagle Walley." The following letter will speak for itself:

MY DEAR WALDAUER—Your play is magnificent. I regret so much that it is not in my line. Never have I read a finer play.

Sincerely yours, MARY ANDERSON.

The play was not sent to Miss Anderson with the intention of her producing it, but the young lady, being a friend of Mr. Waldauer, met him in New York a short time ago, and having heard favorable opinions of his new work, requested to read the MS., and her opinion is worth recording. The play is now in the market. His former productions have been very successful, and there is a good chance for a talened actress to gain fame and fortune in the new drama, "Eagle Walley."—[Musical Times.

Theaters Elsewhere.

During the week the following have been the attractions in other cities:

NEW YORK.—Sothern at the Park; Bandmann at the Standard; Raymond at Wallack's; Aldrich & Parsloe's "My Partner" at Union Square; Criterion Comedy Company at Haverly's; Grau's French Opera Company at Fifth Avenue; Tony Pastor at Grand Opera-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Union Square Company at the Park; Smith and Mertayer's "Tourists" at the Walnut; Tracy Titus Opera Company at the Arch; Haverly's Georgia Minstrels at the Academy of Music; Hermann at the Broad.

BOSTON.—Chanfrau at the Boston; Gilbert's burlesque comedy "Engaged" at the Park; Miss Rose Lisle at the Gaiety; the Lingard Folly Company at the Dudley street Opera-house.

BALTIMORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh at the Holliday; Strabegist's Combination at Ford's; Agnes Herndon Combination at the Academy.

BROOKLYN.—Emma Abbott Opera Company at the Park; Rice's Surprise Party at the Academy. Frank Frayne at the Novelty; Padget & Bassett's "Bric-a-brac" at the Athenæum.

CINCINNATI.—Milton Nobles at Heuck's; Allen, Delehanty & Hengler's Minstrels at the National; Colville Folly Company at the Grand; Mahn's Fatinitza Combination at Pike's.

CHICAGO.—John McCullough at Haverly's; Denman Thompson at McVicker's; Rice's Evangeline Combination at Haverly's.

WASHINGTON.—Adah Richmond's Opera Company at the National; Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels at Ford's.

DETROIT.—"Danites" Combination at the Opera-house; Salsbury's Troubadours at Whitney's.

NEW ORLEANS.—Grau's Comic Opera Company at the Academy.

KANSAS CITY.—J. H. Wallack's Four Star Combination.

CLEVELAND.—The Thompson-Bowers Combination.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Nick Roberts' Humpty Dumpty.

BUFFALO.—Richmond and Von Boyle Combination.

LOUISVILLE.—Fifth Avenue Pinafore Company.

PITTSBURG.—Maggie Mitchell Combination.

ST. PAUL.—Fanny Davenport.

TOLEDO.—Joseph Jefferson.

Dramatic Notes.

Miss Eliza Weathersby is reported seriously ill.

Mr. Boucicault has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Fanny Davenport is trying to coax Anna Dickinson to write her a play.

And now it is said William H. Sheridan will play Parson in "The Danites."

Florence's character in Woolf's new play, "A Million," will be Teutonic.

Tired of non-appreciative America, Louise Pomeroy will try England next sping.

Madame Modjeska's London engagement has been canceled, her health not permitting her to keep it.

The London World tells us that Sardou is at last to be admitted to the Theatre Francais, for which he is finishing a new comedy.

D'Oyley Carte is going into lecture management. Mr. Forbes, the war correspondent, will talk about his experience in Zululand.

The coulisse chatter of the Philadelphia Sunday Press says one success gives the playwright the chance of making seven very profitable failures.

"Contempt of Court" is the title of Boucicault's new adaptation from the French—a comedy—with which the season at Wallack's Theater will be opened, on the 29th inst.

Stuart Robson has made a hit in San Francisco by making himself closely resemble Beecher when personating Graname, the wicked clergyman, in "Champagne and Oysters."

"Newport," which has made a failure at Daly's, in New York, is said to be a "boiled down" version of "Niniche," "Boulogne," and three other plays, made by Olive Logan.

While Miss Bateman was playing Mary Warner recently at Hanley, England, some ruffian threw some heavy missile at the performers, and struck one of the actresses, severely hurting her hand.

Millie Cook, who came to America originally with Lydia Thompson, in 1872, and subsequently with the Julia Matthews company, died in London some two weeks since. She was the wife of G. H. McDermott, the comedian and comic vocalist.

The Christmas pantomime at Covent Garden, London, this year, will be "Sinbad the Sailor," by Frank Green, with scenery by Julian Hicks, and costumes designed by Alfred Thompson. The cast will include Emily Duncan and Marie Williams, both of whom are well known in America.

Sothern has two acts of the new comedy written for him by W. S. Gilbert and H. J. Byron. The authors had pledged themselves to have it ready for this season, and now Gilbert has made another contract to come over and produce it himself in the spring. Sothern pays £2,000 for this new play.

The periodical statistician on salaries, profits and ages of theatrical people is loose again, and the following is his latest effort: "Dion Boucicault is 57 years old; Lester Wallack is 59; Edwin Booth is 41; F. C. Bangs is 42; Frank Chanfrau is 60; Miss Neilson is 32; Lydia Thompson is 45; Effie Germon is 38; Rose Coghlan is 32; Adelina Patti, the great diva, is 39; Mrs. W. J. Florence is 42."

Years ago we wrote in favor of a revival of the act of hissing. It would be the making of the stage. How quick a manager would prune a piece of its prurieney and its indecency if its double entendres or vulgar introduced "gags" were promptly hissed by a disgusted audience, and how careful actors would be to study their parts and to play them to the best of their ability if they know that "faking" would insure an anserine reception.—[Exchange.

Bartley Campbell's new play, "My Partner," has scored an unmistakable success at the Union Square Theater, New York. All the critics speak of it in the highest terms, and the public denotes its approbation by crowding the house at each performance. When the regular season at the theater begins, late in October, Messrs. Aldrich and Parsloe, for whom the play was written, and by whom it is owned, will make an extended tour through the country, supported by their own company.

The Count Joannes, in a column card in the New York Mirror, proves to his own satisfaction that he was the original in this country of Claude Melnotte, Cardinal Richelieu, Bulwer's Sea Captain and Talfourd's Ion. He likewise modestly informs the world that his Frederick the Great incited E. L. Davenport to go upon the stage, and that his performance of Claude Melnotte brought out as an actor General N. P. Banks, who played quite a round of characters before abandoning acting for politics.

On the morning before Boucicault's "Rescued" was produced in the evening at Booth's Theater, New York, the piece was played under the title of "Mount Audley" by a "scratch" company at King's Cross Theater, London (a little house frequented by amateurs), in order to preserve the author's right in England. It will soon be brought out as "Rescued" at the London Adelphi, with Neville, Pateman, Vezin, Bella Pateman, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Louise Moodie, Lydia Foote and others in the cast.

A good authority once said that Bartley Campbell displays more poetry in his writings than all other living dramatists combined. It is true. There are in "My Partner" lines of the tenderest and most unspeakable pathos, poetry as deep and full and genuine as the sounds wooed and wafted through a forest of pines, and as redolent of the atmosphere of California as the streams which lave its valleys, or the snows which crown its mountain heights. There are humor and sentiment, there are sense and sequence, there are chivalry and feeling, there is poetry throughout.—[New York Mirror.

Musical Notes.

Alice Oates used to play out West some years ago as Mlle. Orsini.

Manager Deutsch has left for Europe to bring over the Spanish students.

The new tenor, Moulierat, will debut in "Lalla Rookh," at the Comique, Paris.

Adamosko, a young Polish violinist, has arrived in Boston and is highly spoken of.

A London weekly states that Mr. Mapleson will bring over Mme. Dolaro to create the part of Carmen.

It is stated that Adelina Patti has been devoting every moment of her summer leisure to studying "Elisa."

"Don Pasquale" has never been translated into German. It will be given for the first time at Vienna in October next.

The Remenyi Concert Company has its dates well filled in New England any New York for some two months to come.

Realism once more. Carl Rosa, at Dublin, utilizes the Dublin fire brigade in the fire scene of "Mignon." Great applause.

Miss Emma Thursby will appear for the first time after her return from Europe on Monday evening, December 1st, at Steinway Hall, New York.

Mr. Walter Bache proposes to produce in London this season Liszt's new epilogue to his "Tasso," which has just been successfully performed at Weimar.

Mlle. La Blanche is described as somewhat resembling her sister Fanny, but she has become thoroughly Italianized during her eight years' sojourn in Italy.

The favorite song at the Paris cafe concerts is "La Grenouille Endimanchee." Is it our old friend, "A frog he would a-wooing go," dressed a la Parisienne?

The Strakosch opera troupe, which opens in Philadelphia on the 1st prox., will on that occasion produce "La Traviata," with Mlle. La Blanche in the title role.

A negro minstrel has arrived at Paris who can sing duos and trios all by himself. If he would only teach his method, he would save managers many a dollar.

Joseffy, the pianist, passed the summer in a Hungarian village, alone with a grand piano which the great Liszt gave up to him, preparing for his American tour.

Offenbach is at work on a new operetta, the libretto of which is by Chivot and Duru. The piece is intended to succeed Lacome's comic opera "Paques Fleuries" at the Folies Dramatiques, Paris.

A Parisian interviewer, writing of Capoul, says he was told that Capoul intended to marry a rich wife in America, to give up the stage and to go and live like a respectable cabbage-growing bourgeois in the neighborhood of Toulouse.

Maximilian Vogrich has worked hard this summer. He has orchestrated Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" for the use of the Abbott troupe, has nearly finished an opera ("Edda"), and is writing a symphony in four movements.

Mlle. Minnie Hauck has been engaged by Carl Rosa for his English opera season. She will sing ten nights, bringing out in English the new opera "The Taming of the Shrew." Mlle. Hauck's contract with Mr. Mapleson for the Italian season continues for two years longer.

A novel effect is planned for the appearance of the Spanish students in New York. It is proposed to set the stage in a Spanish scene, showing a grove with palm trees, orange trees, etc., and the members of the band will be discovered on the stage in hammocks, or in other graceful and free-and-easy positions.

Capoul's salary is 25,000 francs ($5,000) per month; Paola Marie receives 17,500 francs ($3,500) a month; and Mlle. Angele 5,000 francs ($1,000). Before Capoul would budge from Paris, Moritz Grau had to deposit 80,000 francs in bank, which Capoul draws as he earns it. Deposits were also made for Marie and Angele.

Piccolomini, now the Duchess di Caetani, lately sang in a private concert, at Perugia. It is twenty years since she first sang as Violetta, in Her Majesty's Theater, London, and eighteen years since she retired from the stage. If there be truth in the adage that "The best wife is the one of whom least is said," the Duke Caetani is a happy husband.

Lucca has been very sick indeed, and was reported dead. Her illness was caused by the sting of a poisonous fly, which introduced malarial virus into the arm, the influence of which was so potent as to endanger life. She was residing at her husband's estate on Lake Zurich, and the property has become so distasteful from that cause that it has been put on the market for sale.

When it was suggested to Emma Abbott that the engagement of the female tenor Mme. Selvi, would add to the strength of her company, she is said to have replied: "What! do you suppose I could ever make love to a woman? Just as well have a stick. The absurdity of the thing would make me hysterical." So Mme. Selvi was shelved. Emma Abbott's love making is described as "realistic."

Paola Marie is giving rise to some strange discussion in Paris. Mmes. Galli Marie and Irma Marie reproach her publicly for not attending her father's funeral. Her husband, M. G. Englebert, responds in print that she never knew of M. Marie's illness and death, and that her sisters buried the old gentleman clandestinely. Which they rebut by saying that Paola received thirty-six hours' notice of the interment.

Herr J. B. Schalkenbach is a German by birth, who has spent the last twenty-five years in France and England. For many years he has been laboring at a new instrument. In 1862 he exhibited to the Emperor Napoleon III. an instrument styled Piano-Orchestra-Electromoter. He professed to have the effects of the harmonium, piano, organ and orchestra so placed, by the aid of electricity, under the control of one person, that great tone pictures can be produced without other assistance. Since that time he has labored indefatigably at perfecting his invention, and has now brought it to a state of extraordinary completion. He will exhibit his instrument at the Walhalla Theater, Berlin, on the 1st of September.

The stage director of the Emma Abbott Company has been telling tales out of school. He says, about the getting of the chorus: "Miss Abbott is so awfully particular, she insists upon a combination of voice and virtue. Now, any one who knows about collecting a chorus knows how hard that is. It seems as if all the good singers had a spice of the devil in them, and the screechy ones are angels of innocence; but Miss Abbott says, 'Now mind, I'm not going to have a chorus that pairs off like turtle doves as soon as we are on the road, but men and women who know how to behave themselves.'" "And how did you succeed?" asked your correspondent. "Well," said Mr. Tams, brightening up, "it was pretty tough work, but out of 250 applicants I succeeded in picking out a number, branded them on the brow V. I. (virtue and innocence), and turned them over to Miss Abbott; but I don't want such another job," he ended, with a decided shake of the head.

The biggest show of the week has been Angele's left leg, in "La Fille de Mme. Angot," at the Fifth Avenue Theater. Her right leg was also a show, to some extent; but I particularly designate the left because, from the peculiar drape of her costume, that limb was always in evidence, and especially so when she sat upon the sofa to receive Capoul and her other guests. She was supposed to be Mlle. Lange, and she certainly acted the part admirably; but her costume was that of Venus, in Offenbach's "Orphee aux Enfers," and Burnand's "Ixion." You must remember Pauline Markham in the same sort of dress; she also had a leg, and felt called upon by artistic necessities to show it. As soon as Angele came upon the stage on Monday, the critics divided themselves into two schools—those who listened to her singing and those who studied her terminology. I joined a class in the former school. Nevertheless an artist-friend who sat near me persisted in bestowing upon me information which properly (or improperly) belonged to the latter school. Your musical critic will describe Angele's singing—which seemed to me, mind you, very clever for a woman with such limbs—and we will discuss what my artist friend said of the terminology. Angele's limbs, as compared to those of Pauline Markham, were pronounced thin; but they were obviously well formed, and the general opinion was that they were not too small to be in proportion. Her feet, like her hands, are exquisitely formed, and will be a great comfort to ladies who have hitherto suffered from large extremities. Angele cannot wear number one shoes and number two gloves, but still her feet and hands are worth one of Grau's twenty dollar boxes to study. Her limbs have too much knee-cap. In a perfect female leg the knee-cap should not be observable. It should be covered with rosy flesh, and its position marked by a dimple. I asked my friend what the prominence of the knee-cap denoted. He looked at me mysteriously, and whispered in my ear a single word: "Age!" What did he mean by that? Angele is not a blushing maiden of bashful fifteen; but she can never—well, hardly ever—be over thirty.—[Musical Times.

Not Coming.

The team of English amateur athletes will not visit America this season. Several months ago the New York Athletic Club asked Mr. Waddell, Secretary of the London Athletic Club, to organize a party of six or seven representative amateur athletes, and to make with them a six weeks' visit to America. He consented, asked for volunteers, and, selecting the pick of the forty names sent to him, submitted the list to the New York Athletic Club. The team, although including three amateur champions, was, as a whole, only second class, and two of its members were undesirable for specific reasons. The committee of the New York Athletic Club promptly wrote to Mr. Waddell, explaining the situation fully and frankly, and suggesting that unless the weak points could be strengthened, it would be better to abandon the excursion as unlikely to prove either pleasant or successful. The gentlemen whose services Mr. Waddell wished to secure cannot leave England at present, and he therefore announces that the expedition must be postponed until next year.

The Irish team of cricketers are playing at New York, and Daft's English team are defeating the Canadians at Toronto.

CHURCH NEWS.

Matters of Interest to Religious People.

News Notes Gathered in Clerical Circles—Announcements, Personals, Etc.

Father Etten, S. J., has come in from Florissant to St. Joseph's Church, this city.

October 29th a festival will be given at Uhrig's, for the benefit of St. Nicholas School.

Two newly ordained priests will arrive soon from Carlow College, Ireland, for this diocese.

Next Monday a Fair and Festival for the benefit of St. Alphonsus' Church will begin at Uhrig's Cave.

Monday Rev. E. Berry, of Catawissa, passed through our city on his way to Cape Girardeau, with a student.

Rev. Michael O'Reilly, rector of St. Columbkille's Church, Carondelet, also attends Quarantine Hospital.

Rev. Simon Hussey, of Peoria, Ill., passed through St. Louis yesterday morning on his way to Nebraska.

Sisters of St. Joseph are now teaching the male department of Sts. Mary and Joseph's school, Carondelet.

To-morrow, fourth Sunday of the month, the regular quarterly collection will be taken up in St. Patrick's Church.

Rev. J. M. Wharf, of Odin, Ill., was in the city purchasing furniture for the Baptist church of that place.

Father Hagemann, S. J., of St. Joseph's, who is at Frederick City, Maryland, will not return for two or three months.

Fathers Butler, Henry and McCaffrey are attending the meeting of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union at Dayton, O.

Rev. Richard Haley, of Savannah, Georgia, lately ordained in Ireland, has taken Father Stack's place at St. Lawrence O'Toole's.

Rev. Dr. Marks will preach in the Westminster Church to-morrow, when by order of the Presbytery he will declare the pulpit vacant.

Prof. C. W. Ohm's place at the organ of St. Patrick's was occupied last Sunday by Prof. Lutz, the first named being at St. Malachi's.

Rev. S. W. Marston, D. D., of the Freedman's mission, left yesterday morning to be absent in Savannah, Ga., until the holidays.

Monday morning the Bishop went to Catawissa, Arcadia and other places to administer confirmation. He returned to the city Thursday.

Gev. Geo. Kline, Greenville, Ill., has resigned his pastorate. He will attend to the St. Louis Baptist Association and to the General Association.

Mr. Logan Dameron, manager of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, is rapidly improving, and will probably be able to attend to business in about a week.

The Northern Presbyterian Church has rented booths Nos. 41 and 42 at the Fair Grounds. The proceeds will be appropriated for the benefit of the church.

The ladies of St. Michael's parish will give a Thanksgiving festival on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 25th, 26th and 27th of November.

From the first Sunday in October, inclusive, masses in St. Patrick's will be at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9 and 10:30 o'clock. The 7:30 mass will be for the children exclusively.

The mission given at St. Patrick's Church, East St. Louis, by Father Damen, S. J., concluded last Monday. It was the most successful one ever given in East St. Louis.

Masses in the Annunciation Church—beginning from the first Sunday in October—will be at 6, 8:30 and 10 o'clock. Vespers and benediction at 3 p. m., instead of 7:30 p. m.

Central M. E. Church has rented booths Nos. 43, 44 and 45 at the Fair Grounds. The proceeds will go to improve the church and pay off the debt now resting on the property.

On the 1st and second proximo there will be a festival for the benefit of the House of the Guardian Angel, managed by the Sisters of Charity, at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, as per call of the committee of arrangements for the coming ball, the St. Louis Colonization Association will hold a meeting in St. Patrick's Hall.

Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, D. D., of Glasgow, Mo., secretary of the Missouri Baptist General Association, is in the city attending the St. Louis Association. He leaves to-night for New York.

Rev. Francis Van der Mierden, nephew of Rev. H. Van der Sanden, chancellor, is reported ill in Antwerp, his sickness being serious. On the 2d current he received the sacraments for the dying.

To-day Bishop Ryan ordained Rev. Joseph Roservac priest. To morrow the newly-ordained clergyman will celebrate his first mass at 9:30 in the church of St. John Nepomuk, Rosatti and Soulard streets, where he will be stationed as assistant priest.

On the 13th of October the retreat for the German priests of the diocese will be held at the Franciscan Convent on the Stringtown road. One week after, on the 20th, the English-speaking priests will have theirs at the house of the Lazarist Fathers, adjoining St. Vincent's Church.

At 2:30 o'clock to-morrow there will be a Sunday school mission anniversary at the Central M. E. Church, corner of Twenty-fourth and Morgan. At 3:30 o'clock a Band of Hope will be organized. In the evening there will be a song and praise service. In the morning Rev. Mr. Marshall will preach on the "Burning Bush."

Rev. J. W. Lewis and Rev. J. G. Wilson, Rev. Dr. McAnnally, Rev. Dr. W. V. Tudor, and a number of prominent laymen are attending the St. Louis Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session at Fredericktown. At the request of the conference Dr. McAnnally will deliver his semi-centennial sermon "Now and Then." The Conference will adjourn on Monday evening.

Father William Stack, until lately second assistant at St. Lawrence O'Toole's, left last Tuesday to take charge of the missions adjoining Mexico, Mo., viz.: Fulton, Sturgeon and Martinsburg. The Association of the Holy Passion, of which Father Stack has been the founder and spiritual director, presented the reverend gentleman with a beautiful gold-headed cane the day before his departure.

Rev. J. A. Warden, superintendent of Sunday school work in the Presbyterian churches of the United States, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Philadelphia. A union service will be held in the Second Church to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock. Dr. Warden will address the meeting on "Sunday School Work." Monday Dr. Warden and Dr. Irwin leave for the Indian Territory to hold a convention at Muskogee, October 2. Thence they go to Salina, Kas., to attend the Synod of Kansas, which meets there Oct. 6. October 7 and 8 they hold a convention at Ottawa, Kansas. October 15 and 16 they hold a Sunday School Institute in connection with a Synod at St. Joe. October 18 and 19 they hold a convention at Pana, Ill.

General Notes.

Three Methodist ministers have died of yellow fever at the South this summer.

French Protestants number about 700,000, and give $200,000 a year to home and foreign missions.

The disestablishment wave is rising to a great height in Scotland, and the country is much agitated by Kirk questions.

For speaking disrespectfully of Adam, Rev. Mr. Baker is to have a second trial by a commitee of fifteen members of the Cincinnati Methodist Conference.

John Bright was chosen to present the English Primitive Methodist petition, three-quarters of a mile long and signed by 100,000 persons, in favor of Sunday closing.

The desolation of Memphis is said to be most apparent Sundays, from the silence of the church bells and the almost total absence of any religious services of social worship.

The Emperor of Russia has officially recognized the Catholic theological seminary of St. Petersburg. In many other ways Alexander has signified his desire to make peace with his Catholic subjects.

Mr. W. H. H. Murray once told Miss Lizzie Doten that he believed Spiritualism would be the religion of the future. Some of the brethren claim him as a medium, and if he is, it may account for some of his eccentricities.

Bismarck's pastor told Dr. Philip Schaff that before the Prince proceeded to the Austrian campaign in Bohemia, he sent for him and said: "I feel very serious. This is a question of life and death for Prussia and I may never return alive. I wish to take the Holy Communion, but privately, at home, to avoid the appearance of a political demonstration in public." He then partook of the sacrament in the bosom of his family.

We do not say that the man may not be "hopefully pious" who drops banana or grape skins on the sidewalk, smokes his pipe or sprinkles tobacco juice in a public conveyance or dining room, seizes the rarest delicacies at table, gets the best seat and keeps it while aged and infirm people have to stand, talks loudly at lectures and concerts, frets over the cost of his children's schoolbooks, kicks the cat, snubs his wife, or even lets the bill for his religious paper run on unpaid till he ought to be sued for it. What we were about to remark is that these outward signs of that man's true inwardness fall short of giving us a "comfortable assurance" as to his gracious estate.—[N. Y. Congregationalist.

A chief of a village of one of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, New Guinea, elevated a shell filled with oil over the head of a missionary who came to visit him, but the preacher dodged, just as a less pious person would have done. When assured that the pouring of the oil was a token of friendship and was practiced whenever a distinguished guest was welcomed to the freedom of the city, the missionary consented to be anointed, first prudently removing most of his clothing. When the barbarian saw his white skin they gave a shout of delight, the oil was poured over him, and afterwards, as he sat with the liquid trickling down inside his garments, he says he meditated that he would be willing to be soaked in oil in every town of the island, if thus he could gain the friendship of the people. Heroic missionary.

FIELD AND FARM.

THE LAST LOAD OF HAY.

Between the already high-packed mows
Stands the last full load of hay;
And the farmer mops his honest face
At the close of the summer day.

He gazes out on the meadows shorn,
On the golden stubble field,
On the waving green of the growing corn,
Which promises bounteous yield.

The scent of the clover is in the air
As the farmer gazes abroad,
And he places his hat on his matted hair
As he humbly thanks his God.

He sees His grace in the garnered grain,
And in that to be gathered in;
In the hay on the overloaded wain,
And the winnowed oats in the bin.

The patient cows in the barnyard wait
To fill up the shining cans,
And the farmer's wife at the open gate
Brings a face as bright as her pans.

His belle is dressed in calico,
As she sits by the cows to milk;
And he smiles when he thinks that this is so,
While his corn is clad in silk.

He toils all day, but his rest at night
Is sweet for the labor done;
And he wakes in the early morning light
And is up betimes with the sun.

How to Water Horses.

In cold weather give one pailful at a time three times a day. This is enough unless you are working them regularly; then give a little more, but not to exceed four pailsful a day. In warm weather when they are brought in, first sponge out the mouth and nostrils well with cold water. After a few spongings they will wait for it to be done. Then give them not to exceed a pailful apiece, and after feeding give one more pailful before you commence work. Don't let them go without long enough to make them want more than this. If allowed, a thirsty horse, when warm, will drink too much. A common twelve-quart pail is the size referred to above.

Top-dressing Meadows.

Manure applied broadcast to meadows early in autumn, or later if it has not been done sooner, increases the luxuriance of the growth before winter, and gives the grass an early and luxuriant start in the spring. Manure which was too coarse or fibrous early in the season has rotted enough, if piled in heaps, to spread well. An equally beneficial result will follow top-dressing grass lands intended to be plowed and planted with corn next season. Evenly spreading over the surface is essential.

Land Rentals in Great Britain.

The London Farmer makes up the following table from a list of holders of 10,000 acres of land and upwards with reputed rentals and apparent rates of letting land:

NAMES.	Acres.	Rental. £.	Average per acre. s.	d.
Aveland, Lord	31,280	46,200	21	0
Bedford, Duke of	87,425	141,434	31	0
Bristol, Marquis of	31,973	41,143	25	8¾
Brownlow, Earl	58,336	86,519	29	7¾
Buccleuch, Duke of	459,260	230,401	10	0½
Carbery, Lord	21,484	10,799	11	10
Carrington, Lord	24,516	31,103	25	4½
Carysfort, Earl of	24,222	24,035	19	10
Chaplin, Henry	23,370	30,318	25	11¼
Cholmeley, Sir H	14,452	26,431	36	6¾
Cust, Hon. H. C	15,134	26,414	34	10¼
Dysart, Earl of	26,455	40,708	30	9¼
Fawes, V. D. H. C	10,198	17,084	33	6
Exeter, Marquis of	27,684	48,633	35	1¼
Fellowes, Edw	19,712	24,738	26	1¼
Fitzwilliam, Earl	113,963	135,229	23	8¼
Fitzwilliam, Hon. G	23,318	39,547	33	11
Foljambe, F. J. S	15,282	24,491	32	0¼
Fortescue, Earl	30,887	28,675	18	0¼
Hamilton, Lady M	14,345	24,537	34	2½
Hardwicke, Earl of	19,049	26,417	27	8¼
Harrowby, Earl of	12,625	22,696	25	11¼
Hartopp, E. B	29,978	11,321	7	6¼
Heneage, Edw	10,761	15,527	28	10¼
Hopetoun, Earl of	42,507	43,032	20	8
Huntly, Marquis of	85,711	10,861	4	7½
Leicester, Earl of	43,024	49,009	22	9¼
Lonsdale, Earl of	67,850	71,211	20	11¼
Northampton, Marquis of	15,498	22,647	29	3
O'Brien, de Stafford	24,633	17,186	10	18½
Overstone, Lord	30,849	58,101	37	8
Ripon, Marquis of	23,125	52,401	28	0
Rutland, Duke of	70,049	89,948	25	8¼
Salisbury, Marquis of	20,122	33,294	33	1
Sandwich, Earl of	11,026	14,338	26	10
Scarboro, Earl of	21,698	31,598	29	1½
Spencer, Earl of	24,254	42,221	34	9
Stamford, Earl of	30,961	53,395	37	8
Thorold, Sir J. H	12,533	17,658	28	2
Tomlin, George	26,912	35,540	36	8
Turnor, Chris	20,664	25,513	56	7¾
Vyner, H. F. C	10,619	11,115	20	11
Wales, Prince of	86,650	45,005	10	4½
Whichcote, Sir T	11,213	16,918	30	2
Willoughby de Eresby, Lady	132,320	74,205	11	1¼
Winchilsea, Earl of	12,804	18,123	28	3½
Yarborough, Earl of	55,370	76,875	27	9

For Breeders and Buyers.

If the wool of a sheep will pay the expense of care and keeping, is not the carcase increase clear gain?

Lightning killed thirteen sheep grouped around a barn in Ohio, and left two tramps intact who were inside on the hay.

The average stride of the horse at a fast gallop is twenty-four feet; that of the trotting horse, at his highest speed, seventeen feet.

Since the close of the winter season and up to September 6, there have been packed in Chicago 1,438,000 hogs, against 1,518,000 for a corresponding time last year.

Of mess pork, the stock on band in Chicago is estimated at 100,000 to 105,000 barrels, short rib sides at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds, and lard at 100,000 to 105,000 tierces.

Abner Strawn, of La Salle county, Ill., has imported forty-four Cotswolds, among them some prize winners, at the late Royal exhibition in London, Eng., and to be shown at leading fairs.

He who would have healthy hogs should give them a variety of clean, wholesome food, pure water, good natural or artificial shade to protect them from the heat, and a place to root in the soil.

A meeting of the leading fish breeders of the West will be held in Chicago on Wednesday, October 1, for the purpose of forming an association to promote the interest of fish breeding in the Western States and Territories.

Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in Bern and Jura, Switzerland. There is much scarlet fever among swine in the canton of Schaffhausen and pleuro-pneumonia is increasing in Alsace-Lorraine.

A Mr. Chauncey Edmunds, of Edmundsburg, Mich., states that peach leaves or turnips boiled in water, to which an infusion of peach leaves is added, is a preventive, as well as a sure cure for hog cholera, and now the question recurs, what is the use of the turnips anyhow?

Between the 1st of January last and the end of August, this year, there was shipped from Montreal to Liverpool live stock valued at $1,750,000, or nearly double that shipped during the same period last year. The Dominion Government has issued an order in Council continuing the restriction on the importation of American cattle into Canada till the 6th of October next.

Farm Notes.

This is the fifth successive bad year in British agriculture.

The north side of a tree is said to furnish the strongest timber.

The provincial assembly at Kherson, Russia, has voted 50,000 roubles towards the purchase of machines for the destruction of the corn beetle.

Fifteen distilleries in Maryland will, it is said, this year produce 8,000 gallons of apple whisky. A bad use to put the products of the orchard to.

There is shipped to foreign countries annually over 400,000,000 pounds of raw leaf tobacco, while the exportation of manufactured is only 10,400,000 pounds.

It is stated that the deficiency in the Italian harvests will be 10,000,000 quintals of maize, 5,000,000 quintals of wheat, and 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 of other grain. A quintal is 100 pounds.

Efforts to cultivate almonds in California are said not to be successful, the blossoms being quite susceptible to the effects of the lightest frosts.

Lately a spark from a steam thresher kindled a blaze that burned a barn and three thousand bushels of wheat owned by Andrew Mair, of Dryden, Lapeer county, Michigan.

Oregon exchanges confirm the worst fears anticipated from rust there. Rust is said to be almost unsversal in spring grain, with the exception that hill land suffers less than low land.

Over 6,000,000 acres of Irish land is owned by less than 300 individuals, twelve of whom are in possession of 1,297,888 acres between them, while 5,000,000 of the Irish people own not a solitary acre.

Small farms with good cultivation yield a better revenue than great estates illy cultivated. It may perhaps be better put by saying that every farm, large or small, should possess a good farmer.

The most deplorable feature of the late storm in Louisiana and Mississippi is the damage done to crops. In many localities sugar and cotton were leveled close to the earth, as if cut for the mill.

The barley crop in Canada is reported harvested in good condition. The yield is good, somewhat deficient in color, but sound in every other respect, and weighs 48 to 50 pounds per imperial bushel. The crop is 20 per cent greater than last year.

During the year 1879, closing with August, not less than sixteen million acres of Government lands were taken up by homestead entries alone, and fully fourteen million acres of new lands were sold to settlers. It is estimated that half a million people settled upon the new lands in 1878, and the number for the present year promises to be even greater.

The landlords of Ireland are reported as believing that within a few years the law relating to the tenure of land will be so changed in favor of the occupants that their control will be practically at an end, and they are taking time by the forelock and "clearing their estates"—that is, evicting the tenant farmers while it is in their power legally to do so. This view is strengthened by the fact that nearly ten thousand tenant farmers were evicted from their holdings within the past twelve months.

Hints and Items.

Keep accounts.

Cull your fowl flocks.

Raise your own feather beds.

Keep the best pullets for layers next season.

Whitewash the poultry houses before cold weather comes.

Look out for a supply of gravel before cold weather sets in.

A Richmond, Ill., man made in one year, from 100 hens, $130 net profit, besides supplying eggs and poultry for house consumption.

Roofing-felt is generally liked by those who have used it in the poultry house; it is claimed that the strong odor of tar keeps off vermin.

The English Agricultural Gazette is responsible for the statement that a game cock was recently sold for $502. Who says poultry don't pay?

The Langshan fowls are raising quite a commotion in English poultry circles. Being a new breed, of course they possess a few more good qualities than any other breed in chickendom.

A New Jersey woman has caught in steel traps during the past seven years eighty-seven hawks. Wish she would gather up her traps, come out here and stay a few months; she would be handy to have in the family.

There is more in the feed than in the breed—the fowl that has been well fed and well cared for from the shell to slaughtering time, will make the best table meat; if you want chickens that will be good eating after they are dead, see that they eat well during their lives.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCE.

Groceries.

[Jobbers' Cash Quotations.]

COFFEE.

Common Rio	11½@13	Prime Rio	15½@16½
Fair Rio	13½@15	Choice Rio	17 @17½
Choice Mexican	17½	La Guayra	15¼
Choice O. G. Java	27½	African Java	30
Prime do	25	Mocha	25½

CHEESE.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Buffalo brand	10	N. Y. factory, cream, guaranteed	9
No. 3	8	Swiss, imitation	18
Swiss, genuine	30	Y'g America, 4 in case	13
Limburger	12		
Pine apple	20		

NAILS.

Best Wheeling	Rates, $3 25

NUTS.

Almonds, Ivicas, ₩ lb	21	Peanuts, raw, choice white, ₩ lb	8
Brazil, ₩ lb	12		
Filberts, Sicily	13	Peanuts, roasted, white ₩ lb	10
Pecans, Texas, ₩ lb	11		
" Ind. Ter. ₩ lb	10	Walnuts, Naples, ₩ lb	16

OILS.

Coal oil, 110° test, per gal	9½	Coal oil, 175° test, per gal	17
Coal oil, 150° test, per gal	12¼		

RICE.

Rangoon, choice, ₩ lb	7	Louisiana, prime, ₩ lb	7½
Louisiana, choice, "	7¼		

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

BELCHER'S.

	bbls.	hf. bbls.	kgs.	hf. kgs.
Golden Syrup	40c	44c	47c	52c
Sugar-house Syrup Molas.	37c	41c	45c	50c

" " in 4½-gal kegs......per keg $1 90
" " " ...... " 1 80
" " 4-gal " ...... " 1 70

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Reboiled, good body and color, per gal	37

SALT—COMMON.

Ohio River, ₩ brl	$1 45@1 55
Lake Michigan, ₩ brl	1 55@1 65

SUGAR—REFINED,

BELCHER S.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Cut Loaf	9¾	Standard A	9¼
Crushed	9¾	St. Louis, A	9¼
Gran. standard	9⅝	Missouri, A	9⅛
Gran. St. Louis	9½	Extra C	9
Powdered	9½	Standard C	8⅞
Fine Powdered	9¾	Yellow C	8¾

N. O. CLARIFIED.

Choice, ₩ lb	8½@8⅝	Prime, ₩ lb	8 @8¼
Good, ₩ lb	7½@7¾	Common, ₩ lb	6½@7½

TEAS.

(The prices here quoted are for tea in original packages. In less quanties than original packages 3c per lb will be charged over following prices.)

IMPERIAL.

No. 1	27	No. 4	50
No. 2	40	No. 5	57
No. 3	45	No. 6	75

GUNPOWDER.

No. 1	45	No. 4	68
No. 2	55	No. 5	75
No. 3	60	No. 6	80

YOUNG HYSON.

No. 1	35	No. 2	48
No. 3	62		

JAPAN.

No. 1	23	No. 2	35
No. 3	45	No. 4	53
No. 5	58		

OOLONG.

No. 1	30	No. 2	33
No. 3	40	No. 4	48
No. 5	65		

ENGLISH BREAKFAST OR SOUCHONG.

No. 1	35	No. 2	50

Fish

[Jobbers' Quotations.]

MACKEREL.	200 lb Bbls.	100 lb Half Bbls.	90 lb Half Bbls.	Q'r Bbls.	15 lb Kits.	12 lb Kits.
No. 1 Medium	12 00	6 50	5 90	3 25	1 15	1 00
No. 1 Bay	14 00	7 50	6 80	3 75	1 30	1 10
No. 1 Shore	25 00	12 00	10 85	6 00	2 00	1 65
No 1 Extra	28 00	13 00	13 10	6 50	2 10	1 75
No 1 Mess	30 00	14 50	14 00	7 25	2 35	1 95
No 1 Extra Mess	28 00	15 50	13 10	7 75	2 50	2 05
Tinkers	12 00	6 50	5 90	3 25	1 15	1 00
No. 2	10 00	5 50	5 00	2 75	1 00	85
No. 3 Large Fam	11 00	6 00	5 45	3 00	1 05	90
No. 3 Med. Fam	6 00	3 50	3 20	1 75	70	60
LAKE FISH.						
No. 3 Whitefish	.....	2 50	2 35	1 50	63	55
No. 2 "	.....	3 50	3 30	2 00	78	67
No. 1 "	.....	5 00	4 60	2 75	1 00	85
No. 1 Trout	.....	4 50	4 25	2 50	90	75
SALMON.						
Colum. River	15 00	8 00	7 25	4 00	1 40	1 1
HERRING.						
No. 1 R'd Shore	6 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Labrador Split	6 00	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Gibbed	6 00	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potomac Roe	12 00	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....

HERRING.

Holland, kegs	
Scaled, boxes, large and medium	30
No. 1, boxes, large and medium	27
Russian sardines, kegs	

	₩ lb.
Codfish, large, in 100lb, 50lb and 25lb boxes	5½c
" medium, in 100lb, 50lb and 25lb boxes	5 c
" boneless, in 35lb and 40lb boxes	5½c
" extra Georges boneless in 30 & 35lb bxs	7½c
New smoked halibut, in 100, 50 and 25lb boxes	12c

Lumber.

Quotations to the trade from yards, including delivery on cars, are as follows:

White Pine—First and second clear, rough—1¼@2 inches thick	$40 00
First and second clear, rough—1 in	37 00
Third clear, rough—1¼ to 2 in	35 00
Third clear, rough—1 in	34 00
Third clear, rough—7 to 9 in	28 00
A Select, rough—1¼ to 2 in	30 00
A Select, rough—1 in. (10 in. & over)	27 00
A Select, rough—7 to 9 in	23 00
A Stock, 12 in., rough	26 00
B Stock, 12 in., rough—12 to 20 ft	32 00
C Stock, 12 in., rough—12 to 20 ft	24 00
D Stock, 12 in., rough—12, 14, 16 and 18 ft	17 00
Do 20 ft	19 00
A Box, rough, 12 ft., $33 00; 16 to 20 ft	37 00
B Box, rough, 12 ft., $29 00; 14 & 18 ft	32 00
C Box, rough, 14 & 16 ft	24 00
D Box, rough, 12 to 16 ft	16 00
Flooring, D. and M. clear—4 in., $32 00; 6 in	33 00
Flooring, Cl. and 1st com.—4 in., $30 50; 6 in	30 00
Flooring, 2nd com.—4 in., $27 00; 6 in	27 00
Flooring, 3rd com.—6 in	21 00
Flooring, 4th com.—(18 ft., $15 50;) 6 in	16 00

Drop Siding 50 cts. per M. more than flooring.

Plain or Beaded Partition $1 50 per M. more than flooring.

Casings and Baseboards, 4, 6, 7 and 8 inches wide, dressed 2 sides and 2 edges, same price as partition.

Dressing 1 side $1 00; 2 sides	$ 1 50
Ship lap, 7 to 9 in., $15 00; 10 in	16 00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear	17 50
Siding, clear & 1st com	15 50
Siding, 2d com	14 25
Siding, 3d com	11 25
Siding, 4th com	9 25
Ceiling, ⅝ in., clear	18 50
Ceiling, Cl. & 1st com	16 50
Ceiling, 2d com	15 25
Ceiling, 3d com	12 50
Ceiling, ¾ in., clear and 1st com., 4 or 6 inch	22 00
Ceiling, ¾ in., 2d com., 4 or 6 inch	18 50
Ceiling, ¾ in., 3d com., 4 or 6 inch	15 00
Ceiling, ⅞ in., 1st com., 4 or 6 inch	28 00
Ceiling, ⅞ in., 2d com., 4 or 6 inch	24 00
Ceiling, ⅞ in., 3d com., 4 or 6 inch	18 00
No. 1 Boards 10 & 20 ft $15 00; 12 ft	13 50
No. 1 Boards 14, 16 & 18 ft	13 50
12 in. boards, 20 ft, $14 50; 12 to 18 ft	14 00
No. 2 Boards 10 & 20 ft	13 50
No. 2 Boards 12 to 18 ft	12 50
Cull Boards or sheathing	10 50
No. 1 fencing, 6 in, 16 ft	14 00
No. 1 fencing, 6 in 12, 14, 18 and 20 ft	13 75
No. 1 fencing, 4 in, 50 cts per M. more.	
No. 2 fencing, 4 or 6 in. 12, 14, 18 and 20 ft, $12 00; 16 ft	12 50
Cull fencing	10 50
Joists, 10 to 16 ft., 2x12 & under	13 00
Joists, 18 ft., 2x12 & under	13 00
Joists, 20 ft., 2x12 & under	14 00
Joists, 22 & 24 ft., 2x12 & under	15 00 & 16 00
Joists, 26 ft., 2x12 & under	16 50
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 12 ft	13 00
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 14 & 16 ft	13 00
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 18 ft. $13 25; 10&20 ft	14 50
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	13 00
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 18 ft. $13 00; 20 ft	14 00
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 22 & 24 feet	15 00 & 16 00
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 26 & 28 ft	
Large Timbers at special prices—	
Flat, common pickets, rough	$12 00
Flat, selected pickets, rough	15 00
Flat, selected pickets, d and h. No. 1 or No. 2	20 00
1½ inch square pickets, rough	14 00
1½ inch square pickets, dressed and headed	19 00
1st and 2d cl. Y. P. flooring (count), 4 in. $24 00; 6 in	23 50
Star Y. P. flooring (count) 4 in. $20 00; 6 in	20 00
Common Y. P. flooring (count) 4 in. $15 50; 6 in	16 00
1st and 2d cl. Y. P. flooring, mixed widths, (tape)	26 00
Star Y. P. flooring, mixed widths, (tape)	21 00
Common Y. P. flooring, mixed widths, (tape)	17 00
1st and 2d cl. Y. P. step stuff, S. 2 sides	27 50
Do, ¼&⅜ inch	30 00
First poplar siding	13 00
Second poplar siding	10 00
First poplar ceiling, 7-16 in.; 4 in., $13; 6 in	14 00
Second poplar ceiling 7-16 in.; 6 in	12 00
First poplar ceiling ⅝ in., $20; 2nd	16 00
First poplar box boards, rough, 12 & 16, $28; 14 ft	30 00
Second (select) poplar box boards, rough, 12 & 16, $19; 14 ft	21 00
First poplar box boards, rough, 10 ft. 6 in, or 14 ft. by 12 or 14 in	33 00
Second poplar box boards, rough, 14 ft. by 12 or 14 in	24 00
Common poplar boards, rough	16 00
First and second clear poplar 1 to 2 in., rough	30 00
Red cedar sawed posts (quartered), No. 1, 30c; extra	35c
Red cedar sawed posts, square, 8 ft. 4x4, 30c; 5x5, 50c; 6x6	72
Red cedar sawed timbers, 10 to 16 ft. b. m	32 00

	Car load.	End.
Eau Claire extra clear shingles, dry	$2 80	$2 85
Conn's choice "A" shingles, dry	2 65	2 70
Standard "A" shingles, dry	2 50	2 55
Nichols or Chippewa A shingles, dry	1 70	1
Lath, dry	2 40	2

DEPOT AND LEVEE RATES.

We quote depot and levee rates: Yellow Pine—no green flooring offered—nominal, day (well-seasoned) $17@17 50 and $11@12, mill run dimension $11@12; Poplar—green—common $12@12 50, mill run $15@17, box boards $22@22 50; dry—common $13@13 50, clear and 2d $20@22, box boards $23@25 50; Black Walnut—inferior to common $15@20, fair to good $25@30, first and second clear at $45@48 green and $55@60 dry; Ash $16 to $22; Hickory $28@30; Cedar—sawed $20@24—extra long $26@27 50, hewn $16@19, posts 18@24c each, according to size; Cottonwood—green $10, dry $11@12; Gum scantling $12 50; Shingles—"A" $2 30. Higher charged on orders.

Metals.

CHARCOAL TIN PLATE.

IC, 10x14&12x12	$ 7 25	IXX, 14x20	$11 25
IC, 14x20	7 25	IXXX, 14x20	13 25
IX, 10x14&12x12	9 25	IXXXX, 14x20	15 25
IX, 14x20	9 25	IX, 20x28	21 50

COKE TIN PLATE.

IC, 10x20	$9 75	IC, 10x14	$6 75
IC, 14x20	6 75		

ROOFING TIN.

IC, 14x20	$6 75	IX, 14x20	$ 8 75
IC, 20x28	13 75	IX, 20x28	17 75

SOLDER.

No. 1, ₩ lb	11¼	Extra, ₩ lb	—
Charter Oak, ₩ lb	14		

SOFT LEAD.

Pig Lead, large	5	Bar Lead	6

BLOCK TIN.

Large pigs	19	Small pigs	20
Bar Tin	21		

BABBITT METAL.

No. 1	16	No. 2	12
No. 3	9	No. 4	6

SHEET ZINC.

600 lb. casks	7¾	250 lb. casks	8
150 "	8¼	100 "	8¼
Single sheets	8½		

BRIGHT MARKET WIRE.

Nos.	0 to 6,	7, 8, 9,	10, 11,	12,	13, 14,
	9	10	11	11¼	12½
Nos.	15, 16,	17,	18,	19,	20
	14	15	16	19	20

Full Bundles, Bright Market, 55 per cent. dis.
" " Coppered Market, 50 per cent. dis.

BRASS AND COPPER WIRE.

	Brass	Spring, Copper.
No. 6 to 20, net per lb	30	38
21 " "	33	41
22 " "	34	42

CHARCOAL BALING WIRE.

No. 9	5	No. 10 and 11	5½
No. 12	5¾		

BROOM WIRE.

No.	18	19	20	21	22.
Per lb.	9½c.	9½c.	9½c.	9½c.	9½c.

BRAZIER'S RODS.

3-16	per lb. 5	¼	per lb. 4½

FENCE WIRE.

No. 7, 8 and 9	$3 60	No. 10 to 11	4½
No. 12	4¾		

ST. LOUIS BARBED WIRE.

Twisted	8	Single, oval wire	6¼
Clothes line wire, doz. rolls			$4 00

FENCE STAPLES.

Per keg	5
Per lb	5¼
No. 12 coppered	8
Stretchers	per doz. 1 25

STOVE POLISH.

Charter Oak	$4 00
Excelsior	3 00
Charter Oak in bulk	8½
Black Lead	5

COPPER.

PLANISHED COPPER—BOILER SIZES.

No. 7, 14 oz., 14x49 7, Large, 14x52 8, 14 oz., 14x56 9, 16 oz., 14x61	per lb. 35
Tinning per sheet, 6 and 7	12
" " 8 and 9	15
PLANISHED COPPER, 14x48, 14 and 16 oz ₩ lb	33
Tinning, per sheet	10
BRAZIER'S COPPER, 30x60.	
8 and 9 lb sheets, ₩ lb	28
10 and 13 lb sheets, ₩ lb	26
14 to 60 lb sheets, ₩ lb	24
GUTTER COPPER, 20x72.	
10 to 13 lb., ₩ lb	26
14 lb ₩ lb	24
SHEATHING COPPER, Tinned, 14x48.	
14 and 16 oz., ₩ lb	25
Tinning, per sheet	10
Reservoir copper, 16x60 and 20x60 ₩ lb	26
Tinning, per sheet	25
COPPER BOTTOMS	28
Oval Flat Copper Bottoms, ₩ lb	28
Metallic Bottoms, ₩ lb	16
Soldering Coppers, ₩ lb	28
Soldering Copper Handles, ₩ doz	50
BRASS KETTLES, 7 to 13 inches, ₩ lb	35
" 14 inches and over, ₩ lb	40
Sad Irons, ₩ lb	3¼
Polishing Irons, ₩ doz	$6 50
Resin, ₩ lb	5
Resin, ₩ brl	4

SHEET IRON.

Charter Oak Iron.

No. 24, 24 and 30 in. wide, 100, in. long, ₩ lb.	$5 10
No. 26, 24 and 30 " 100, " "	5 20
No. 27, 24 and 30 " 100, " "	5 30

BOILED IRON.

No. 18 to 20, ₩ lb	$4 30	No. 26, ₩ lb	$4 40
No. 22 to 24, ₩ lb	4 30	No. 27, ₩ lb	4 50

CHARCOAL SHEET IRON.

No. 24	per lb. 7 10	No. 26	per lb. 7 30
No. 27	per lb. 7 40.		

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

(Moorhead & Co.'s Juniata.)

	Per lb.		Per lb.
No. 18 to 20	$7 80	No. 22 to 24	$8 45
No. 26	9 10	No. 27	9 75
No. 28	10 40.		

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

Genuine.

	Per lb.
Nos. 9, 10 and 12	14c

AMERICAN PLANISHED RUSSIA.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
No. 23	10½	No. 24 to 27A	10½
No. 24 to 27B	9½		

Dry Goods.

[Jobbers' Quotations.]

PRINTS.

Dark styles	7	Merrimack fancy	6½
Dunnel	7	" shirtings	6
Albion solids	6½	Regatta shirtings	5½
Allens	6½	Harmony fancy	6
Allens purples	7	Lowell	5
American fancy	6½	Simpson's	6½
Hamilton	6½	Gloucester	6½
Cocheco (dark)	7	Richmond	6½
Washington	6½	Cocheco robes	7
Hartel	6½	Pacific robes	7
Mallory pink	7	Wamsutta robes	5½
Garner's fancy	6¼	Stifel 4-4 indigo blue	16

DENIMS—BROWN.

Amoskeag	16	Warren AXA	13½
Pearl River	15	" BB	12½
Boston	8½	" CC	11½
Belmont A 1	10	Belmont CCC	11½
" BBB	12½	" AAA	14

DRILLS.

Crescent City	8½	Rock City	8
Amoskeag	8½	Trion	8

BLEACHED COTTON.

Auburn 4-4	8½	Green G 4-4	6½
Barnsley 7-8	6	Linwood 4-4	9
Bates 36	8½	Lonsdale 4-4	9½
Blackstone 36 AA	8½	Fruit de Loom 4-4	9½
Great Falls S 7-8		" " 7-8	8½
(Tiger)	6¾	Hills 4-4	9¼
Great Falls M 7-8		" 7-8	8
(Dog)	7¼	Hope 4-4	8
Great Falls A 7-8		Social L 4-4	7½
(Stag)	7½	" Q	8
Great Falls AA 4-4	8		

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Androscoggin 10-4	25	Pepperell 10-4	24
" 9-4	22½	" 9-4	21½
Monadnock 10-4	21	" 8-4	18½
" 9-4	20	" 7-4	12½
Pequot 10-4	30	" 48 inch	11½
" 9-4	27½	Utica 10-4	35
" 8-4	25	" 9-4	31
" 7-4	21	" 58 inch	25

BLEACHED COTTON CAMBRICS.

Fruit of Loom cambric	13	J. C. Knight cambric 32	8½
Waukegan	12½	Lonsdale	13

TICKS.

Amoskeag ACA 4-4	20	Connestoga X 30 in	10
" ACA 7-8	16	" AA 32 in	11
" A 7-8	15	" CCA	13½
" B 7-8	14	" CT 34 in	14½
" C 7-8	13	" Extra	16
Lancaster 7-8	16½	Ocean 29 in	7½

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	9	Glasgow	8½
" dress styles	10½	Carrolton	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Pepperell 10-4	27	Monadnock 10-4	25
" 9-4	24	Androscoggin 10-4	28
" 8-4	20	" 9-4	25
Utica 10-4	37½	" 8-4	22½
" 9-4	34	" 48 inch	15

BROWN COTTONS.

Indian standard 4-4	8	Portsmouth P 28 in	5
Great Western	7½	Bedford R 30	5½
St. Louis 4-4	8	Conestoga D 28	5½
Belmont 4-4	7	" G 30	6½
Penn Mills 4-4	7½	" S 33	7
Premium A 4-4	7½	" W	7½
Trion AAA 4-4	7	Newmarket N 4-4	6½
Rock City 4-4	7	Continental C	7½
Hoosier 4-4	6¼	Pepperell N	6½
Cabot W 4-4	7	" O	7
Carondelet 4-4	6	" R	7½
Cherokee	5	" E	8

CHEVIOTS.

Amoskeag	11½	Bristol	7½
Slater	10½	Arlington X	7½
Slaterville	9	Bates	8½

DENIMS—BLUE.

Amoskeag	16	Otis AXA	13½
Pearl River	18	" BB	12½
Boston	8½	" CC	11½
Belmont A 1	10	Belmont CCC	11½
" BBB	12½	" AAA	14

BROWN DUCKS.

Albion C	10	Champion twilled	15
Boston 80	10½	Oriental	14
" XX	12½	St. Louis	15
Belmont 10	11	Belmont 20	12½
" 80	13½		

THE SPORTING RECORD.

This Afternoon's Barge Race for the Faust Cup.

Fall Meeting of the St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club.

The Great Astley Belt Walk at New York.

Home Pedestrian Notes, Rowing, Racing and General Sporting Events.

Pedestrianism still remains the principal topic of interest in sporting circles, as is attested by the great throngs in attendance at the Astley belt walk now in progress at New York. No contests of any note have taken place in this city during the week, but several are in contemplation. The lawyers and doctors are anxious to meet on the tanbark track; the drummers and railroad men are talking of an international amateur walk, and members of the Light Guards and Capt. Bull's Police Reserves are arranging preliminaries for a contest at the Riding School the week of the Fair proper. The names of the contestants have not as yet been announced, but, of the Light Guards, Otis Hall and Captain Jeff. Clark are now in training. On the night of the 5th of October a six-days' walk for the Denton belt will be begun at St. George's Hall, wherein all of the local professionals—including Whitman, Miller, Hibbs, Speidel, Hale and Wilson—will compete.

Fortune still favors the Brown Stocking Base Ball Club, and their record at the close of the fielding season will compare favorably with that of any of the League clubs. Within the past five months they have played forty games and lost but one, that to the Eclipse nine, of Louisville, Ky., on account of Capt. Cuthbert's inability to be present on the calling of the game. To-morrow the Browns will meet a picked nine from the Grays, Athletics and Riversides of Memphis at the Red Stocking Park, and as the rival team will be composed of the best players in the West, an interesting contest may be looked forward to.

The matinees at the race track have been practically discontinued and will not be revived this year, but the spirited racing at the track next week will make ample amends for the discontinuance.

All preparations for the approaching Bench Show are completed, and the entries have closed. The St. Louis Gun Club will announce a field contest shortly, but nothing definite as to date or place of holding can be ascertained.

The billiard rooms are doing a good business, and several interesting games will be played Fair week.

The Bargle Race.

The annual championship barge race between the local rowing clubs for the Faust cup will come off this afternoon over the lower course from the bridge to the Arsenal wall. The start will be made at 5 o'clock, and the race will be one of the prettiest ever rowed on the river. Three clubs will start, the Modocs, Mississippis and Concordias.

THE CREWS AND COLORS

are as follows:

Modocs, colors blue—Wm. Keller, stroke; George Brungard, Ernest Cole, H. Assman, Jacob Stumpf, R. P. Allen, Edward Parcells, John Causland and Wm. Welsh, captain.

Mississippis, colors Orange—George Parker, stroke; Wm. Benson, Louis Hotty, H. Eckhoff, Louis Leutberg, Herman Shaeffer, Oscar Kopper, Chas. Eifert and W. C. Steinmetz, captain and coxswain.

Concordias, colors white—Albert Mauch, stroke; R. Heitz, Gustav Hensen, Louis Laitner, Robert Heitz, H. Ebrecht, Wm. Mauch, Theo. Salzman, and C. F. Laitner, captain.

THE JUDGES

are Messrs. John A. Dillon and G. W. Long for the Modocs; Wm. Medart and E. D. Moxter for the Mississippis and F. L. Ledergerber and Charles Mauch for the Concordias. Mr. D. O'C. Tracey will act as referee and Mr. J. A. St. John commodore.

In drawing for positions the Modocs secured the Missouri shore, the Concordias the channel and the Mississippis the Illinois side of the river.

St. Louis Jockey Club.

The fall meeting of the St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club will be inaugurated at the Cote Brilliante course next Wednesday, and conclude Friday night. It will prove the event of the season, and will eclipse all former meetings over that now celebrated course. The opening day will be devoted to the three minute class of horses, purse $1,000, for which there are twelve entries, and the 2:19 class, similar purse and four entries. On the second day the features will be the free-for-all pacing contest, $1,500 purse, and the trot for the 2:30 class. Two races will constitute the programme of the third and last day, those of the 2:22 and 2:50 trotting class, stakes $1,000 in each race. The entries are numerous, and a brilliant array of the fastest horses in the country will be in attendance. In the free-for-all race, Sleepy Tom, Mattie Hunter, Lucy and Rowdy Boy will be pitted, and it is a matter of considerable doubt as to whether or not the St. Louis mare will vanquish the phenomenal wonder, as Sleepy Tom is designated. The contest between horses having a record of 2:19, which comes off the first day, includes Bonesetter, Charlie Ford, Driver and R. C. Pate's Katie Middleton. Among those starting in the 2:22 class are Clifton Boy, Post Boy, Monroe Chief, Gloster and Katie Middleton. A few of the participating flyers are already in the city, and the remainder will arrive on Sunday and Monday, so that all will be in readiness on the opening day. A majority of the horses are at either Louisville, Milwaukee, Kansas City or Peoria this week, and are doing pretty work. The directors of the Jockey Club have arranged all details for a season of splendid sport, and the meeting is expected to compare favorably with noted turf events of the season now closing. In all likelihood at the close of the third day a fourth will be added and several interesting contests arranged for Saturday. The subject is under consideration.

The Astley Belt Walk.

The great Astley belt six-day go-as-you-please contest, which began at the Madison Square Garden, New York, at 1 o'clock last Monday morning, will terminate at 11 o'clock to-night. Thirteen men started in the race: Edward Payson Weston, Charles Rowell, John Ennis, George Hazael, George Guyon, Peter J. Panchot, Frederick Krohne, Samuel Merritt, Norman Taylor, Lemuel P. Federmeyer, Hiram Jackson, William Dutcher and Fred Hart, all professionals, and a slight sketch of each of the plucky contestants and their records will not prove uninteresting.

Weston is forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height and weighs 140 pounds. He is a native of Providence, R. I., the originator of long distance walking, and his first and most famous walk was from Portland, Me., to Chicago. He is at present the fourth holder of the Astley belt. The walks that he has participated in are officially recorded as follows:

February 8-9, 1876, London, Eng.—Beat William Perkins easily for a £250 cup, scoring only 109 miles in a twenty-four hour match.

February 12, 1876, London, Eng.—Forty-eight hour walk—Beat A. Clark. Score—180 miles, 608 yards.

February 24, 1876, London, Eng.—Walked 275 miles in 74 hours 56 minutes 21 seconds.

April 2-7, 1877, London, Eng.—Beaten by Daniel O'Leary in a match for £500 a side. Weston scored 510 miles.

October 28—November 2, 1878, London, Eng.—First competition for six-day champion belt of England. Withdrew.

April 21-26, 1879, London, Eng.—Second competition for same belt. Finished fourth. Score—450 miles.

June 16-21, 1879.—Fourth competition for championship of the world, go as you please. Won with the unequaled score of 550 miles.

Charles Rowell, the ex-champion, embraced pedestrianism six years ago and has been most fortunate since that period. He is twenty-five years old and hails from Chesterton, England. Last March he won the belt, at New York, defeating O'Leary and clearing $20,000 gate money. His great walks have been:

March, 1876, Agricultural Hall, London, covered 176 miles in 75 hours, including 37 hours 30 minutes stoppages, when walking against E. P. Weston.

October, 1878, Agricultural Hall, London, champion belt of England, go as you please. He finished third, with 470 miles and one lap, beating John Hibbert, John Ennis of Chicago, Arthur Courtney, S. Day and W. H. Richardson. He was beaten by William Corkey and H. Brown (Blower). It was in this race that E. P. Weston and Harry Vaughan withdrew.

March 10-15, 1879, at Gilmore's Garden, New York, in a contest for the Astley belt, he won in a score of 500 miles. O'Leary, who held the belt, on the third day retired, with a score of 215 miles, 5 laps, 80 yards.

June 16-21, 1879, Agricultural Hall, London, England. Fourth competition for the championship of the world. Owing to an injury to his foot, Rowell was compelled to forfeit. * Weston won the belt, defeating Brown, Ennis and Harding.

John Ennis, the carpenter, is an Irishman, from Richmond Harbor, County Longford, where he was born in 1842. He is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs about 160 pounds. He has a stiff brown mustache, high cheek bones, and big bright eyes. He began professional walking in 1875. He has earned a small fortune at it, and is now his own backer. His records are as follows:

October 16, 1875, Chicago, Ill.—Beaten by Daniel O'Leary; 100-mile walk; Ennis receiving 10 miles.

January 29, 1876, Chicago, Ill.—Against time; to walk 90 miles in less time than O'Leary took to walk 100 miles before—18 hours, 53 minutes 40 seconds. This match he won, making the time of 18 hours 51 minutes 34 seconds.

May 15-20, 1876, Chicago—Withdrew early in a race won by Guyon.

November 10, 1877, Chicago—One-hundred-mile walk; beaten by O'Leary, Ennis quit at 54 miles.

March 25, 1878, Buffalo, N. Y.—Failed to walk 400 miles in 128 hours.

April 15, 1878, Buffalo—Walked 400 miles in 128 hours, with 9 minutes 34 seconds to spare.

May 10-11, New York—Thirty-six hour walk; withdrew at 61 miles on account of his old stomach trouble. Harriman won the belt.

June 6, 1878, New York—Professional 48-hour walk; finished third, with 142 miles; time, 46 hours 21 minutes 35 seconds.

June 24, 1878, New York—One hundred-mile walk; beat W. N. Harding for $250 a side. Ennis was allowed to stop after walking 50 miles 5 laps.

July 15-20, 1878, Buffalo—Beat George Guyon in a six-day walk for $400 a side, scoring 347 miles in 141 hours 12 minutes 33 seconds.

September 2-7, 1878, Buffalo—Beat Samuel Russell, six-day walk, scoring 422 miles. Russell scored 416¾ miles.

October 7-8, 1878, Gilmore's Garden, New York—Twenty-four hour walk. Retired after covering 57 miles. He led from 6 to 28 miles.

October 18-23, 1878, London Ring—Contest for Astley belt. Was fifth, with a score of 41[illegible] miles.

January 7, 1879, Chicago—Beat P. E. Donnelly in a 100 mile skating race, in the splendid time of 11 hours 37 minutes 45 seconds.

March 10-15, 1879, New York—Contest for Astley belt, at Gilmore's Garden. Won second prize, walking 475 miles. Rowell was first.

June 16-21, 1879, London—Contest for Astley belt. Weston won first prize and "Blower" Brown second. Ennis fell out on the third day, stopping at 180 miles.

George Hazael is the fastest short distance runner in the world. He is thirty-four years old, a native of England, and looks like a horse jockey. In almost every long distance race he breaks down. His most celebrated feats, prior to his present and first trip to America, in hope of winning first place, are:

December 10, 1877, London, Eng.—Beat Archille Bargoss; thirty miles.

April 27—March 2, 1878, Manchester, Eng.—Beat Peter Crossland with the small score of 239 miles.

March 18-23, 1878, Agricultural Hall, London, Eng.—Started in first contest for championship belt (six-day, make-the-best-of-your-way) of the world.

July 15, 1878, London, Eng.—Won Astley fifty-mile champion belt, a gold medal and £25.

November 4-9, London, Eng.—Won first prize in a six-day competition.

April 21-26, 1879, London, Eng.—Second competition for six-day, go-as-you-please belt of England. Finished third with a score of 473 miles.

George Guyon is the Adonis of pedestrians. He has soft brown hair, deep, thoughtful eyes, a high forehead and a mustache that is a model for a fashion plate. Below the waist he equals Rowell, except that his hips are narrower. But his legs are immense. He dresses with taste, and ornaments his person with jewelry. He is said to be the "prettiest runner" of the thirteen as far as ease and gracefulness go. His biggest feats, after winning his first six-day walk in Chicago in 1876 and scoring 412 miles, are as follows:

May 10-11, 1878, American Institute Building, New York—Thirty-six-hour walk; finished second, walking 152 miles in 34 hours. Harriman was first.

June 6-8, 1878, same place as above—Forty-eight-hour walk; won belt and first money; 187½ miles in 46 hours 31 minutes.

July 15-20, 1878, Buffalo, N. Y.—Beaten by John Ennis in six-day walk.

August 2-3, 1878, Utica, N. Y.—Twenty-six hour walk; beat P. McInernay; 106½ miles.

August 12, 1878, Rochester, N. Y.—Seventy-five mile walk; beat Jas. Smith, who gave up at forty first mile.

April 25-26, 1879, Gilmore's Garden, N. Y.—Twenty-eight hour walk; won easily; 119 miles in 27 hours 26 minutes.

May 5-11, 1879, same place as above—Won first money and belt in six-day heel-and-toe walk for championship of the United States; 480 miles 2 laps in 142 hours 14 minutes 5 seconds.

Panchot was until recently a Buffalo, N. Y., letter-carrier. He is 37, dark-complexioned and slight, and was in poor condition at the beginning of the race, owing to a sore foot. He holds the six-day championship of the United States, gained at New York last April by a score of 480 miles and 1 lap. He dropped out of the race Wednesday night.

Frederick Krohne is the giant of the thirteen, measuring six feet four inches. His best six-day record is 461 miles. Samuel Merritt has a record of 400 miles in six days. He hails from Bridgeport, Conn. Norman Taylor, the pie eater, is forty-eight years of age and from Vermont. He has no record as a long distance walker. Federmeyer's great feat consists of wheeling a barrow from San Francisco to New York, 3,600 miles, in 216 days. He has no record. Jackson is a slender, sallow boy from Massachusetts, and was accompanied by his father and mother while on the track. He has no record, had no hope of winning the belt, and retired with Panchot.

Frank Hart, the colored boy who has just made hard-earned fame at Providence, R. I., by a walk of 362 miles in seventy-five hours, is a full-blooded Haytien negro. He is a round-faced, copper-colored, boyish-looking fellow, and looks uncomfortable in the good clothes that have been bought for him. He was a grocer's clerk in Boston, in which city his ability as a walker first brought him notoriety. He is twenty-two years of age, reads and writes, weighs about 130 pounds, and is credited with a great deal of shrewdness, pluck and modesty. His first walk was in Music Hall, in Boston, where he made 119½ miles in thirty hours. This was on the 26th and 27th of last April. In July last he walked 425 miles in six days in Boston, and on the 3d of the same month he accomplished fifty miles in eight hours.

Dutcher broke down and retired from the contest too early for any one to tell what he could do.

Rowell has been a favorite from the start, and every one is anxious that he shall win. His genteel pluck has made him a host of friends, while on the other hand Weston has been hissed. Rowell's forte is running, he being able to take a gait known as a dog trot and keep it up for ten hours. His success is solely owing to his having cultivated that gait.

Weston may be practically considered out of the race, and if he succeeds in covering the allotted 450 miles and receives a share of the gate receipts he will be doing well.

Merritt, from the present outlook, will come in third, and the fight for the first place will be between Rowell and Hazael. The latest score of the contest will be found in another column.

The Turf.

All of the flyers will be present at the opening of the Jockey Club meeting next Wednesday.

It is reported that Rarus has beaten Edwin Forrest in a private race since he became Mr. Bonner's property.

Running meetings have been held this week at Louisville, Milwaukee, Kansas City and Peoria, with financial success.

Bramble has not broken down, nor has he a bad leg, as is reported. His trouble is in the shoulder, and it is thought not to be serious.

Robert Bonner has discovered that he owns 150 horses, too large a number for any one man to drive for pleasure, and that he must sell some of them or build additional stable accommodations. He has decided to sell fifty head, sired by Edward Everett, Startle, Messenger Duroc and other colt-getters, and the auction will occur in October.

Lady Foxie has the fastest record of any horse owned in Boston, and her withdrawal from the turf at this time will be somewhat seriously felt. Should the board of directors of the Boston Driving and Athletic Association recognize her as a "road horse," the silver service offered by them for competition at Beacon Park is likely to become the property of her owner, Mr. Patterson.

During the late meeting of the Breeders' Association at Prospect Park, Mr. Wiser, of Canada, a member of the association, sold his celebrated stallion Chestnut Hill, winner of the 2:26 stallion stake, to Mr. Charles Griswold, of New York. Another member, Mr. Hitcock, of Connecticut, sold a fine gray mare to Mr. Jackson, of Brooklyn, and it is understood that Gen. Withers, of Kentucky, purchased of Mr. Gilbert, of Connecticut, Lady Close.

Col. M. Lewis Clark, Jr., has bought for J. R. Keene, of New York, the great colt Lord Murphy, the first three-year-old that has ever been able to capture the Derby and St. Leger, and the victories being more meritorious because both were run in the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old. The purse was $10,000, and as his Lordship is engaged in the Dixie, Mr. Keene, with Spendthrift and Murphy, has the stake at his mercy. Keene has now the two greatest three-year-olds in America.

The following trotting meetings are announced: Friendship Driving Park, Pittsburg, Penn., October 14 to 17, premiums $5,000; Syracuse, N. Y., premiums $4,000, September 23, 24, 25, 26; Columbus, O., premiums $4,700, September 30, October 1, 2, 3; Chester Park, Cincinnati, O., premiums $10,000, October 7, 8, 9, 10; Kentucky Horse-Breeders' Association, Lexington, Ky., premiums $10,400, October 13, 14, 15, 16; Oglethorpe Park, Atlanta, Ga., premiums $4,000, October 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

English Turf Changes.

From advertisements in the Racing Calendar it appears that a very large and important draft of Lord Falmouth's race-horses will be sold at auction at Newmarket, a month hence. The list comprises Silvio, Kingcraft, Charibert, Skylark, Andred, Queen's Messenger, Childeric, Muley Edris, Hydromel, Adjutant, Ringleader, Leap Year, Placentia and Whirlwind. Heath House, with its range of stabling at Newmarket, now in occupation of Matthews Dawson, Lord Falmouth's trainer, is also advertised to be let. These facts, and the reported engagement of Archer as first jockey by the Duke of Westminster, tend to show that the "Magpie" colors, so familiar to race-goers, will not be as prominent an object in the great weight-for-age races as of late. The jockey, Archer, has, we understand, accepted a retaining fee of £1,000 per annum to ride as first jockey for the Duke of Westminster, and other employers of the Russley stable, who will have following claims, will make up the sum of £2,000. The acceptance of these offers will enable Archer to ride the Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Ben d'Or in next year's Derby.

The Oar.

James H. Riley, Saratoga's oarsman, wants one more match before the season closes. He has forwarded a challenge to Warren Smith, but has as yet received no reply.

A hippodrome swimming contest took place at Bath Beach, L. I., up and down a fifth of a mile course, recently. The record was: E. Von Schoening, Brooklyn, 7 1-5 miles in 5h. 55m.; M. Webb, England, 6 miles in 5h. 16m.; W. H. Dailey, San Francisco, Cal., 4 4-5 miles in 4h. 14m.; G. Werhan, New York city, 4 4-5 in 5h. 49m.; G. H. Wade, Brooklyn, 3 1-5 miles in 3h. 23m. This exhibition was announced as for $2,500 in prizes. This $2,500 was, however, purely imaginary, and the affair was a joint-stock speculation by the five contestants, who leased the Park, hired the steamboats and barges, and would have divided the profits had there been any. The race was to be a trial of endurance up to 50 miles. If one or more swam 50 miles, the one who did it in the shortest time would be the winner. If all failed, then he who went the greatest distance won. This looked well on paper, but in actual practice the programme was much longer than the performance. Wade stopped because the water made his eyes sore; Dailey because he hit his leg against the stakeboat and bruised his knee; Webb because he thought he was going to have cramps; and Werhan because, as he frankly said, "There was no money in it," probably forgetting the $2,500 in prizes which was announced to await the winners.

Postponement Expected.

It is more than probable that Hanlan will not go to Chautauqua Lake to row Courtney. He is in anything but good health, and it will be impossible to get him into proper shape in time for the race. This has been patent for some time back to any one conversant with rowing, and it is believed it has become a conviction with Hanlan himself. Only those who were with the champion in England when he was preparing for his race with Hawdon know what had been taken out of his strength and stamina by the sea voyage. It required the most judicious handling to get him fit for the Elliott race, and the voyage back again threw him on his beam-ends. The process of becoming reclimatized has been dreadfully slow, and even now Hanlan is far below his healthy weight. The fact of the matter is that he has nothing to train upon, and until he has, to undergo the heavy work necessary for such a match would not only prove worse than useless for the occasion, but might result in permanent and irredeemable injury. Should Hanlan decide not to go to meet Courtney, much adverse criticism may be expected both at home and abroad, but the champion clearly needs rest and time to recuperate. If Courtney's condition be as is represented he cannot be adverse to postponing the race until spring, more especially as the onus of avoiding a second test will be thrown on Hanlan's shoulders.

Miscellaneous.

The six days' bicycle race, which took place at Agricultural Hall, Islington, England, during the first week of September, resulted in a victory for the present champion long-distance rider, Mr. Waller of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who obtained the lead at mid-day of Monday and held it until the close of the contest, winning the belt, valued at £100, and £125 in money. He totally eclipsed all his previous brilliant performances, being credited with the remarkable record of 1,404 miles, 6 laps. Terront, a plucky French rider, secured second place, with a score of 1,390 miles 5 laps; Higham, third, 1,145 miles 3 laps; Cann, fourth, 1,100 miles 1 lap; several other participants making smaller scores. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, especially on the last day, when 10,000 persons were present.

A Great Game.

George F. Slosson, who has been trying for some time to secure an opportunity to play Jacob Schaefer, holder of the Brunswick emblem of the billiard championship of the world, has promptly accepted, in the following note, the champion's suggestion that the stakes should be increased and the game lengthened to 3,000 points:

In reference to the proposition of this date made by Jacob Schaefer, permit me to say that it suits me. I will agree to increase the number of points to 3,000, 1,000 to be played each night, and also to increase the stake from $500 a side to $2,000 a side. I will meet Mr. Schaefer or his representative at the Clipper office at 12 o'clock on the 24th inst., to deposit the forfeit, which I suggest shall be one-half of the main stake, or $1,000 a side, and to toss for choice of table, and make all other needful preparations, including the choice of a final stakeholder, to whom shall be paid the receipts of the match from its beginning to its close, at which time the full amount, less the expense of the match, shall be paid over to the winner, together with the $4,000 in stake money.

GEORGE F. SLOSSON.

New York, September 22, 1979.

It will be seen that the conditions under which the game is to be played are similar to those of the proposed Schaefer-Sexton match of 1878, which failed to be played because of a misunderstanding. The game will be for a larger stake than any ever played before in America, outside of the great match between John Sereiter and Michael Phelan for $5,000 a side, played in 1859, and won by Phelan. It will also, without question, be the most important, and probably the most interesting game ever played, not excepting the closing game of the Brunswick tournament of last winter, which was the most brilliant on record. Slosson is elated at the successful termination of the negotiations for the match. Both men are in fine playing form, Slosson being stronger at "nursing" than ever before in his life. The match will be played in the latter part of October, the place and date to be decided shortly.

GREENFIELD, MO.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

GREENFIELD, MO., Sept. 24, 1877.

To speak of this town is to talk of a city set on a hill; and not one alone, but a dozen of them. And yet there is scarcely a more picturesque spot to be found than right here. From the top of the Court-house one can look off for a score of miles over some of the finest farming lands ever seen by mortal eye.

We had intended to make ourselves a slight description of Dade county and its county seat, but as the editor of the Advocate has already done this to perfection, we copy largely from him, speaking first of

DADE COUNTY.

The County of Dade is in the second tier of counties in Missouri, counting from the west, and in the third from the south. It is one of the very best counties in the wondrously beautiful, salubrious and picturesque country known as Southwest Missouri. The area is 500 square miles, about equally divided between prairie and timber. Most of the prairie and a great deal of the timber land is clear of rock, and rich and productive. Thousands of acres of the prairie cover, at but a little depth, coal of fine quality, and in quantity practically inexhaustible.

The more broken, rocky portions of the woodland, which a few years ago were deemed of but little value, except for timber, are now becoming the most valuable in the county. They are found to be full of minerals—lead, zinc and iron.

The climate is as good as any one could desire. There are no prevailing diseases, no marshes, no malaria, no very cold winters and no very warm summers.

The winters are short and mild, so that stock can and does frequently subsist all winter on the wild pasturage. The summers are not so warm as those of Iowa, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania or Ohio.

The principal crops are wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, beans, flax and potatoes (sweet and Irish). All kinds of vegetables do well. Tame grasses are not extensively cultivated, wild grasses being abundant and nutritious.

Stock raising is successfully as well as largely carried on. The country is admirably adapted to this paying business.

There are many fine springs in the county, some of them possessing valuable medicinal properties. Good wells can be had everywhere. Fish and game are plentiful.

Land is cheap. Good improved farms can be had at from $5 to $20 per acre, and wild land, both timber and prairie, at from $2 to $8 per acre.

THE COMMUNITY

is orderly and quiet, made up of old settlers and of immigrants from almost every part of the Union. No bitter traces of war linger in this section.

Schools are carefully looked after and in good condition. Almost every neighborhood has its neat, new school house. Churches are numerous, and church membership large, for the population.

The population of the county is over 11,000, and rapidly increasing.

Greenfield, the county seat of Dade county, is delightfully situated on a high prairie, two miles west of Turnback River, and 150 feet above it—population 1,000. It contains a good brick Court-house, situated in the center of the Public Square, around which are built the principal business houses of the place. The business and social life of the town is represented by one large brick hotel, one fine public school building, one private school building, a large Masonic Hall, one Grange Hall, four churches, seven general stores, four drug stores, three hardware stores, one stove and tin store, one auction and commission house, two boot and shoe establishments, two harness shops, two furniture stores, three wagon and carriage manufactories, two millinery stores, one book store, two printing offices, one restaurant, one jewelry establishment, two photograph galleries, four blacksmith shops, one livery stable, one bank, four real estate agencies, one dentist, eight lawyers, five doctors, one barber shop and no saloons.

Greenfield is situated in the center of the county, on the line of the S. & W. Railroad, already graded to this point, with track laying in progress.

Located as it is, it commands a

LARGE LOCAL TRADE,

and the trade of several of the business houses is large and increasing. No more beautiful town exists in Southwest Missouri than Greenfield, and its location, both as regards geographical and climatic reasons, is unsurpassed anywhere. The public and private schools and societies of the place render it peculiarly advantageous to those seeking the benefits of education, good society and health.

Concerning the educational facilities, enough is said when we say they are unsurpassed by any town of its size, and indeed, many a larger place is not as well provided in this line.

To parents we can say this is just such a place as you want to bring up your children, as the moral sentiment that pervades the community makes Greenfield a town of rare excellence. This is the natural center of what will some day be a thickly settled county and will be a town of no small importance as soon as it has a direct outlet.

Concerning the business houses, time and space will not permit us to speak, but suffice it to say that a more open-handed and energetic band of merchants is not to be found anywhere, and if life and vim, combined with generosity and courtesy, go for anything, they are a success. Your correspondent is greatly indebted to them for many kindnesses shown him.

"SPIKE."

REAL ESTATE.

M. A. WOLFF........................W. A. MEAGHER.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Notaries Public
AND CONVEYANCERS.
Rent collections a specialty, and liberal advances made on same.
OFFICE........................211 N. SIXTH ST

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Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Special attention paid to Collection of Rents and care of Property.
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E. G. OBEAR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Auctioneer, Notary Public & Conveyancer.
810 North Sixth Street, - - - St. Louis
LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Charles Green, administrator of the estate of John Doyle, deceased, in pursuance of an order made by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Eastern Front Door of the Court-House of the City of St. Louis, on

TUESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1879,

Between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following shares of stock belonging to the estate of John Doyle, deceased, to-wit:

THIRTY-EIGHT (38) Shares of Stock of the Fair Ground and Suburban Railroad Company at St. Louis.

TWENTY (20) Shares of Stock of the Mechanics' Bank at St. Louis.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE (473) Shares of Stock of the Union Railroad Company of St. Louis.

CHARLES GREEN,
Administrator of John Doyle, deceased.

LOUIS C. BOHLE'S
LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES
The finest Carriages in the City furnished at lower prices than any other stable.
Party calls............$3 00 Theater calls....$3 00
Calling, 1st hour.....$1 50, all succeeding h'rs.$1 00
Carriages to funerals............................$4 00
Hearse...$8 00
To any of the cemeteries. Special attention given to funerals. Having secured the services of a first-class Undertaker, who has had fifteen years' experience in the business, I have opened an Undertaker establishment in connection with my stables, and am prepared to furnish Funerals at low prices, and furnish the best quality of goods.
Large Sizes. { Im. Rosewood, Glass-face Coffins........$15 00
Im. Rosewood Caskets............25 00
Common Coffins..............$8 00 to 10 00
And small size Coffins and Caskets at prices in proportion. Metallic Cases and Coffins on hand at low prices. Also a full supply of all articles appertaining to funerals. Call and examine for yourselves.
LOUIS C. BOHLE,
St. Louis Stables, 610 and 612 N. Eleventh st.
Globe Stables, 410 and 412 North Sixth Street.

DR. WHITTIER
617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.
A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of all Venereal, Sexual and Chronic Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show, and all old residents know; patients everywhere.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Speedily, privately, with entirely safe medicines.
Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of Self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Confidential. A friendly talk or his opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed, where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Hours: 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 1 P. M. Pamphlet for Men, 1 Stamp; for Women, 1 Stamp; German for both, 2 Stamps.
MARRIAGE } 260 PAGES.
FINE PLATES. } GUIDE.
Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: Who may marry, who not, why. Proper age to marry. Who marry first, Manhood, Womanhood, Physical decay. The effects of celibacy and excess. How life and happiness may be increased, and many more. It ought to be read by all adult persons, then kept under lock and key. Popular edition, same, but paper cover, 260 pages, 25 cts. by mail, in money or postage. Cheapest good guide in America. Read it.
[From the Missouri Democrat Aug. 15, 1865.]
SOMETHING PRACTICAL.—Dr. Whittier, No. 617 St. Charles street, having made private and chronic diseases the study of his life, has, regardless of expense, fitted up an establishment occupying a whole house, in which may be found consultation, waiting and office rooms; also an extensive laboratory and the purest drugs. The Doctor has been longer engaged here than any other so advertising, as the back files of our paper show.
[From the Missouri Republican, 1869.]
If experience, permanency of location, or facilities for curing disease are matters of importance, invalids should consult Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles street, whose practice is confined to special diseases.

FIRST-CLASS
Brewster, Timken or Other Spring Buggies
$150.00.
Platform Spring-Top Wagon, $185,
Made to order. Repairing, and all other carriage work, cheapest and best in the city.
J. C. SCOTT & CO.,
1435 and 1437 Franklin avenue.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
General Agency of the
Missouri, Louisiana, Havana, Kentucky, Commonwealth and all German Securities.
Sealed circulars sent, and all information given by applying to HENRY LEHNDORF,
No. 110 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.
MISSOURI STATE Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Louis.
DIRECTORS—W. A. Hargadine, E. Wyman, James Smith, S. M. Edgell, H. S. Turner, Adolphus Meier, B. W. Alexander, C. S. Greeley, James E. Kaime.
S. M. EDGELL, President.
F. B. HOMES, Secretary.
Office: Chamber of Commerce, Rooms Nos. 126 and 128. Entrance from Chestnut street. RISKS taken only in the City and County of St. Louis.

Number 49,068 has drawn, September 9th, $5,000,
Which amount will be paid by us on presentation of ticket.
E. KAUB & CO.,
No. 417 Walnut st., St. Louis.

COLD STORAGE,
For FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, etc.
At Reduced rates. For terms apply at
214 N. COMMERCIAL ST.
GEO. W. WOODWORTH, Supt.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James McB. Jones and Mattie Jones, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated January 1st, A. D. 1870, and recorded on page 529, in book 21 of the records of the Recorder's office of the county of Macon, in the State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned as trustee the following described real estate, lying and being situate in said county of Macon and State of Missouri, viz.: The west half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section fifteen (15); the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen (16); the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22); the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), all said tracts lying and being in township sixty (60), range sixteen (16) of said county; in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will sell said property, at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of

WEDNESDAY, TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879,

for the purposes of said trust.

EDMUND T. ALLEN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John W. Miller and Comfort H., his wife, by their deed dated the 19th day of April, 1877, and recorded on page 208 of book No. 571 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate, of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the south side of Papin street and on the west side of a lot the property of Robert Holmes, thence westwardly along Papin street nineteen feet and five inches (19 5-12), thence southwardly perpendicular to Papin street one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to a twenty-foot alley, thence eastwardly nineteen feet five inches (19 5-12) to lot of R. Holmes, thence northwardly along said last mentioned lot one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the place of beginning, being the lot occupied by the seventeenth house in Union place, in city block No. (448) of the city of St. Louis, and being the same property bought from George B. Murray by deed of even date hereof, in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house in said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

for the purposes of said trust.

MARSHAL P. SANGUINET,
5 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas William Armentrout and Laura A. Armentrout, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 5th of November, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the City of St. Louis, Mo., in Book 534, page 151, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, situated in the county of St. Louis, Mo. (old county), and known as lot numbered thirteen (13) and the west half of lot numbered fourteen (14) of block numbered twenty-two (22) of the town of Kirkwood, a plat of said town is of record in the Recorder's office of St. Louis county (now city), said property having a front of seventy-five (75) feet on the north line of Main street by a depth of one hundred and forty feet to an alley, bounded as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by a line running through the center of lot numbered fourteen (14) north and south; on the south by Main street, and on the west by Clay avenue, and being a portion of the property acquired by William B. Swan and wife by deed dated 29th of April, 1867, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis county (now city); which conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described; and whereas the principal note and the last interest note described in said deed has long since become due, and the same together with the interest thereon now remains due and unpaid. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in pursuance of the terms and conditions in said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will on THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Mo., proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said unpaid notes and interest, and the cost and expenses of executing said trust.

LEONARD MATTHEWS, Trustee.

September 15, 1879. 330

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Ellen F. O'Neil, wife of John J. O'Neil, John J. O'Neil, Joseph Bogy, cestui que trust, and Samuel N. Holliday, trustee, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Number one, the undivided one-half of lot or tract of land, consisting of 14 and 37-100 acres, and being known as lot number 78 in the Carondelet Common Fields Survey; being bounded on the north by the real estate of one Murray, on the east by land in the South St. Louis subdivision, on the south by the real estate of said defendant Ellen F. O'Neil, and on the west by the Gravois Road. Number two, the undivided one-half of a lot or tract of land, consisting of 22 and 4-100 acres, and being known as lot number 80, in the Carondelet Common Fields survey, being bounded on the north by the real estate of said defendant, Ellen F. O'Neil, on the east by land in the South St. Louis subdivision, on the south by land in E. Block's subdivision, and on the west by the Gravois Road, and I will on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 26, 1879. 8

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff and Sanguinet H. Benoist, Geo. T. Hubbard, Gabriel T. Winne, Almer J. Winne and Conde L. Benoist are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: 1. Lot of ground No. 25 in east Cote Brilliant addition to the city of St. Louis, fronting on Ladue avenue and containing forty-three hundredths of an acre. 2. The north part of lot No. 26, in east Cote Brilliant Addition to the city of St. Louis, having a front of 21 feet 3½ inches on Ladue avenue, by a depth of 259 feet 8½ inches, containing 12-100 of an acre. 3. A part of lot No. 26 in east Cote Brilliant addition to the city of St. Louis, having a front of 50 feet on Ladue avenue, by a depth of 150 feet, bounded on the north by land of persons unknown, east by land of Winntage, south by Ladue street and west by land of a person or persons unknown. 4. A lot of ground in east Cote Brilliant addition to the city of St. Louis, having a front of 50 feet on the line of subdivision, by a depth of 109 feet 8½ inches, bounded north by line of subdivision, east by land of Wientz, south by land of Fitzgerald and on the west by parties unknown. And I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1879. 9

WHEREAS ROBERT N. NISBET AND ELIZABETH S. NISBET, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 16th day of November, 1874, and recorded in Book 514, page 24, in the Recorder's office of the present city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, did convey to the undersigned Thomas B. Taylor and one Leonard Matthews, as trustees, the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the then county, now city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), in block number ten (10), and lot number one (1) in block number seven (7) in "White Place," a subdivision of a tract of United States Surveys numbers 1562, 1270 and 1550, a plat of which is of record in the office of the Recorder for the city of St. Louis, being the several lots of ground set off to the said Robert N. Nisbet by commissioners in partition in the suit of Henry A. Nisbet versus Mary S. Nisbet et al., in the St. Louis Circuit Court, as shown by the record of said partition in Book 417, page 271, in the said Recorder's office; and whereas, said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein describd; and whereas said Leonard Matthews has not accepted said trust, and has refused, and now still refuses to accept the same, or to act therein; and whereas six of the interest notes described in and secured by said deed of trust have matured and remain unpaid; and whereas said Robert N. Nisbet departed this life after the execution of said deed of trust, and nine months have elapsed since his death; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, sole acting trustee under said deed, will proceed to sell the property above described at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on

TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879,

for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said deed of trust and the costs thereof.

THOMAS B. TAYLOR,
Sole Acting Trustee.

St. Louis, September 12th, 1879. 382

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—To the stockholders of The St. Louis Beef Canning Company: You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of The St. Louis Beef Canning Company will be held on Monday, the 13th day of October, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of said Company, northeast corner of Fourteenth and Poplar streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, at which meeting, in pursuance of an order of the Directors duly made, a proposition for the increase of the capital stock of said company to $400,000 will be submitted to the stockholders of said company.

H. L. NEWMAN, President.
A. G. EVANS, Secretary.
N. C. HUDSON,
I. H. KNOX,
G. L. JOY,
W. B. FARR,
R. D. HUNTER,
DIRECTORS.

ST. LOUIS, August 13, 1879.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

EVERETT W. PATTISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 26 and 27, Third Floor, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Olive Sts., St. Louis.

G. S. VAN WAGONER,
Attorney at Law.
S. E. Cor. Third and Pine,
ST. LOUIS.

M. ORRANTIA ROYAL
HAVANA LOTTERY
168 COMMON ST. NEW-ORLEANS
DRAWINGS EVERY 17 DAYS

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF MINING STOCK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Josiah Anderson, deceased, will, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1879, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, 250 shares of the capital stock of the Deep Creek Consolidated Company of Missouri, belonging to the estate of said deceased.

ANNIE T. ANDERSON,
Administratrix.

St. Louis, September 17, 1879. 331

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Lawrence Kinney and Jane, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated the 29th day of July, 1875, and recorded on page 444 of book 522 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the city (then county) of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned a certain lot or parcel of land lying and being situate in the county (now city) of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. two (2) of block No. fifty-six (56) of the subdivision of the O'Fallon estate, which said lot fronts on the east line of Bellefontaine road fifty feet eleven and a half inches, and runs eastwardly to Sixth street, on which it fronts fifty feet, and is bounded on the north by lot No. three, and on the south by lot No. one; in trust to secure the payment of two notes in said deed mentioned. And, whereas, both of said notes have become due and remain unpaid. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, trustee, in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, and at the request of the holder of said notes, will on

SATURDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, sell at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the property in said deed described, for the purposes of said trust. MICHAEL KEBER, Trustee.

St. Louis, September 24, 1879. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Elizabeth Tremmel and Frank Tremmel, her husband, Mary A. Papin, Henry B. Belt, John G. Priest, S. Gratz Moses and Theodore Kleiboldt are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block No. 736, of said city, and in Papin's addition, each of said lots containing 31 feet front on Trudeau street by a depth of 126 feet 11 inches, and I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1879. 337

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, John W. Miller, by his deed, dated April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and recorded on page 240 of Book No. 567 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots No. eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) of block number two (2) of the second subdivision of the city commons of the city of St. Louis, made under ordinance number 3126, approved February 3, 1854, said lots containing a front of one hundred and fifty-five feet three inches on the east line of California avenue and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet; in trust to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

for the purposes of said trust.

3 MARSHAL P. SANGUINET, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John W. Miller, by his deed, dated 14th day of April, 1875, and recorded on page 422 of book No. 562 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29) and thirty (30), in block number seventeen (17) in Labbadie and Lynch's addition, said lots having a front of two hundred and fifty feet on the north line of Rappahanock street, and with that width running northwardly one hundred and fifty-six feet, more or less. In trust to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

for the purposes of said trust.

MARSHAL P. SANGUINET,
4 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John M. Krum and wife, by their deed, dated 27th February, 1877, and recorded on pages 29 and 30 of book D of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of Dent, conveyed to the undersigned, as Trustee, all his right, title, interest and estate in the following described land, situated in the county of Dent and State of Missouri, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section (24) twenty-four, township (34) thirty-four north of range six west of the fifth principal meridian, containing two hundred acres, and situated in Dent county, State of Missouri. Also, the north half of the southeast quarter of the same section, township and range, containing eighty acres, also in said Dent county. In trust to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed described—default having been made in payment of said note, I will, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under the provisions of said deed, offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1879,

for the purposes of said trust.

P. S. LEWIS,
Trustee.

September 13, 1879. 327

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Herman H. Holtmann and Anna Holtmann, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, bearing date the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis City (formerly county), in book 529, page 203, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described lots: One (1) and Two (2) in Charles Beardslee subdivision, according to the plat thereof on record in the Recorder's office for St. Louis City (formerly county); said lots having an aggregate front in the south line of Page avenue of fifty (50) feet by a depth each of one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, more or less, to an alley twenty-five feet wide. It being the same property acquired by said Herman H. Holtmann, party of the first part, from Henry Loeffer and wife by deed dated July 31st, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office for St. Louis county, now city, in Book No. 530, page 176, together with all the buildings and other improvements thereon erected, and it being fully understood by all the parties hereto that this conveyance is made subject to a former deed of trust of the property above described. In trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein specified; and whereas one of said notes and tax is past due and unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holders of said notes, the undersigned trustee will, on

TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer said property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

HENRY SCHMIDDE, Trustee.

St. Louis, September 23, 1879. 344

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John W. Miller, by his deed dated 4th day of December, 1874, and recorded on page 273 of book No. 514 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: The following described tract of land, situated in the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and in the eastern portion of Survey No. 76 of the Carondelet Common Fields, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stone, the northeast corner of the tract; thence with the eastern boundary line of the survey aforesaid (No. 76), south 13° 15', west 2 chains 92 links, equal to one arpen, to a stone the southeast corner thereof; thence with the southern line of said survey No. 76 north 55° 25', west 38 chains 68 links, to a point in the eastern line of the Gravois Rock Road; thence with the said rock road north 43° 25'', east 2 chains 76 links to a point in the north line of said tract; thence with the north line of said tract south 55° 25', east 37 chains 18 links to the place of beginning, containing 12 18-100 arpens, and is bounded on the east by John C. Ivory's subdivision, on the south land now or late of Solomon H. Robbins, on the west by the Gravois Road, and on the north by land of John Bingham, and being the same land this day conveyed by the party of the third part to the party of the first part, and being all the land in said survey being east of the Gravois Rock Road owned by said grantor, and being the same property acquired by the said Murray by deed bearing date the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and recorded in the Recorder's office for Saint Louis, in book 333, page 527, in trust to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

for the purposes of said trust.

MARSHAL P. SANGUINET,
6 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, by deed of trust dated June 3, A. D. 1868, and recorded in Book No. 361, page 403, of the records of the Recorder's office of the county (now city) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, Hannah W. Roberts and John Roberts, her trustee, acting under her written instructions, conveyed to Robert S. Thoms, then of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit. Lot No. 3 of subdivision of northwest fractional quarter of section number thirty-two (32), range forty-five (45) north, range six (6) east, the same being allotted to James S. Wilgus in partition of the estate of James Wilgus, deceased, by the Commissioners, a copy of their report being on record in book R 6, page 164, of St. Louis records, said tract containing twenty-one and fifty-six hundredths (21 56-100) acres; beginning at the quarter-section corner in the east line of section thirty-one (31), thence east 15.90 chains to west line of survey 1958, thence north 7°, east 13 chains, thence west 17.40 chains to west line of section 32, thence south 12.91½ chains to the beginning. Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. And whereas, it was, among other things, provided in said deed of trust, that, should default be made in the payment of said notes, or either of them, a sale of said property might be made by said trustee, Robert S. Thoms, or in case of his absence from said city of St. Louis, or refusal to act, by the Sheriff of the county of St. Louis for the time being, and the proceeds of said sale should be applied to the payment of expenses and costs of trust and in payment of said notes; and, whereas, the principal note mentioned in said deed long since became due and remains unpaid; and the said Robert S. Thoms being absent from said city of St. Louis, having removed from the State of Missouri, and the Sheriff of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, having declined and refused to execute the trust created in and by said deed and to make sale of said real estate for the purposes mentioned in said deed; and whereas, upon petition of the holder of said note, the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, State of Missouri, did, by its order of the 23d day of September, A. D. 1879, appoint the undersigned, H. R. Watson, of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, trustee, to execute said deed of trust, in lieu and place of said original trustee, Robert S. Thoms, with all the right, power and authority in said deed vested in said original trustee. Now therefore, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and of the order of said Circuit Court of St. Louis county, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I hereby give notice that I will, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1879,

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, proceed to sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property heretofore described, for the purposes in and by said deed of trust in such case authorized.

H. R. WATSON, as Trustee.

St. Louis, September 25, 1879. 7

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Dorethea Kuefner, a widow, P. Jasper Otto and Henrietta Otto, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated July 3d, 1876, and recorded in the Recorder's office for the City of St. Louis, in Book 547, page 445, conveyed to the undersigned Trustee the following described real estate, situate in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit: A certain lot of ground fronting fifty feet on north line of Estella street by a depth of 100 feet, bounded east by Adolph or Twentieth street, south by Walnut or Estella street, north by a line parallel to and 100 feet north of Estella street and west by a line 50 feet west of Adolph or Twentieth street, and being in Adolph Paul's subdivision of the eastern portion of lot 1, series 2, Chouteau Mill tract, now in City Block 1,697, which said conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said deed described, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal note and last interest note. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions contained in said deed of trust, I will, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, proceed to sell said real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said notes and interest and the expenses of this trust.

AUGUSTUS W. STRAUB, Trustee.

ST. LOUIS, September 1, 1879. 242

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and The State Savings Association, John McNeil, Wenzel Holy, Henry Keithley and Sarah Keithley, his wife; Sarah Stillwell and her unknown children, of her body begot, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot of ground in block No. 247 of said city of St. Louis, designated as lot 2 in Payne's Addition, containing 50 feet front on Second street, by a depth of 100 feet, bounded north by Clemens, east by Second street, south by Mullanphy and west by McKenna, and I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 20, 1879. 335

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Philip Meisinger is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of Tax Bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of land, in Block No. 4, of Moulton's Addition to said City of St. Louis, and in City Block No. 2269 of said city, said lot fronting 40 feet on Missouri avenue, by a depth of 40 feet, and bounded on the North by land of Ahrens, on the East by the land of Niebert, on the South by land of Niebert, and on the West by Missouri avenue, and I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1879. 336

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and against Charles P. Huntington, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Albert Todd, Henry E. Bartling, Theodore B. Burge, Robert W. Morrison, Thomas W. Burge and others, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot of ground in block No. 527 of said city of St. Louis, and in block No. 14 of Christy's addition, containing nineteen feet front on Sixteenth street by fifty-four feet in depth, bounded north by Gill, east by Adams, south by himself and west by Sixteenth street, which property is more minutely described as beginning at a point in the east line of Sixteenth street, distant northwardly thirty-eight feet from the point of intersection of the north line of Orange alley or street with said east line, and thence running southwardly along said east line nineteen feet to a point in the middle line of the party wall between the house designated by number 720 of said Sixteenth street and the house next adjoining numbered 718 of said Sixteenth street; thence eastwardly along said middle line of said party wall fifty-four feet to a point; thence northwardly and parallel with Sixteenth street nineteen feet, more or less, to a point distant thirty-eight northwardly from the northern line of Orange alley, and parallel with Sixteenth street; thence westwardly and parallel with Orange street fifty-four feet to the point of beginning; it being the same property which Joseph Hodgman, by his deed dated March the 27th, 1874, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said city in Book 489, page 545, conveyed to Albert Todd, in trust to secure to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, a body corporate of the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, the payment of a debt in said deed described, and the same which said Charles P. Huntington, by his deed dated February the 8th, 1875, and recorded in said Recorder's office in Book 530, page 99, conveyed to Henry E. Bartling and Theodore P. Burge in trust to secure Joseph Hodgman, the payment of a contingent liability in said deed described; and I will, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above-described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 11, 1879. 325

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the October Term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of M. A. Rosenblatt, and against Jesse G. Lindell, Wm. H. Thorwegan and D. H. Sutton, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of Jesse G. Lindell, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

A lot of ground in block No. 20 W. of said city, containing a front of 24 feet 10½ inches on the east line of Main street by a depth eastwardly of 120 feet to an alley 40 feet wide, on which alley said lot has a front of 30 feet 11½ inches, and being known as lot No. 2 of the subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 21 of said city and known as lot No. 7 of the subdivision in said block of said estate of Peter Lindell, deceased; said lot having a front of 25 feet on the east side of Second street by a depth eastwardly with that width of 85 feet 3 inches, more or less, to an alley.

A lot in said block No. 21, containing a front of 26 ft and 1 inch on the west line of Main street by a depth westwardly of 101 feet 10 inches, more or less, to an alley, on which alley said lot has a front of 25 feet 4 inches, and being known as lot No. 17 of said subdivision in said block of Peter Lindell's estate.

A lot of ground in block No. 113 of said city, fronting 22 feet 8½ inches on the south line of Market street by a depth southwardly with that width of 83 feet to an alley 10 feet wide and being known as lot No. 4 of said subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 228 of said city, containing a front of 24 feet on the east line of Main street by a depth eastwardly with that width of 126 feet to an alley 26 feet wide and being known as lot No. 5 of said subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 688 of said city, containing a front of 44 feet 0½ inches on the west line of Main street by a depth westwardly of 93 feet 6½ inches to an alley and being known as lot No. 20 of said subdivision in said block of Peter Lindell's estate.

A lot of ground in block No. 834 of said city, containing a front of 25 feet 11 inches on the south line of Washington avenue by a depth southwardly with that width of 150 feet to St. Charles street and being known as lot No. 4 of the subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 1947 of said city, having a front of 64 feet on the north line of Laclede avenue and a depth northwardly with that width along the east line of Compton avenue of 128 feet 6 inches to an alley 20 feet wide and being bounded north by said alley, east by lot now or late of Betsy Ann Grey, south by Laclede avenue and west by Compton avenue.

A lot of ground in block No. 1948 of said city and thus described: Beginning at a point on the south line of Pine street 50 feet east of east line of Compton avenue; thence running south 128 feet 6 inches to a point in the north line of an alley 20 feet wide, 55 feet 1 inch east of said east line of Compton avenue; thence east on said alley 37 feet 2 inches more or less to lot now or late of Edward Joy; thence north on said Joy's west line 128 feet 6 inches to the south line of Pine street and thence west on said south line of Pine street 37 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning, bounded north by Pine street, east by lot now or late of Edward Joy, south by said alley and west by lot now or late of Clara Rosenblatt.

A lot of ground in block 1950 of said city and thus described: Beginning at a point in the south line of Olive street, 60 feet east of east line of Channing street or avenue, thence running south at right angles to Olive street 152 feet 2 inches more or less to an alley, thence east on said alley 65 feet, thence north at right angles to said alley 152 feet 2 inches more or less to the south line of Olive street, and thence west on said south line of Olive street 65 feet to the point of beginning.

A lot of ground in block 1953 of said city and thus described: Beginning at a point in the north line of Laclede avenue 300 feet west of west line of Channing avenue, thence running north at right angles to Laclede avenue 128 feet 6 inches to an alley 20 feet wide, thence west on said alley 50 feet, thence south at right angles to said alley 128 feet 6 inches to Laclede avenue, and thence east on Laclede avenue 50 feet to point of beginning.

The northern part of lot No. 26 of Peter Lindell's second addition to said city, said northern part of lot 26 containing 5.85 acres, and being bounded north by Laclede avenue, east by Vandeventer avenue, south by Forest Park boulevard and west by lot 27 of said addition.

A lot of ground in lot or block 38 of Peter Lindell's second addition and thus described: Beginning at a point in the south line of Lindell avenue 480 feet west of west line of Boyle avenue, thence running south parallel with Boyle avenue 446 feet 4½ inches to Baker avenue, thence west on the north line of said Baker avenue 210 feet, thence north with the same parallel as before 446 feet 4½ inches to Lindell avenue, and thence east on Lindell avenue 210 feet to the point of beginning.

The western 4 065-1000 acres of lot or block No. 45, Peter Lindell's second addition; said western part being bounded north by Lindell avenue, east by land now or formerly of Fannie L. Boyle and D. A. January, south by Baker avenue and west by Taylor avenue.

The northeast part of lot No. 54 of said Peter Lindell's second addition, said part lot containing a front of 279 feet and one inch on the east line of King's Highway, and 256 feet six inches on the south line of Laclede avenue, and being bounded north by Laclede avenue, east by land now or formerly of May P. M. Palmer, south by property now or late of Jesse Arnot, and west by King's Highway.

A lot of ground in lot or block No. 16, said Peter Lindell's second addition, and thus described: Beginning in the north line of Lindell avenue 103 feet two inches west of west line of Cabanne street, thence running west on Lindell avenue twenty feet eight inches, thence north 207 feet six inches to a point in the south line of Gordon street, 120 feet west of west line of Cabanne street, thence east on Gordon street 20 feet, and thence south 202 feet 5 inches to the place of beginning.

Lot 69 of said Peter Lindell's second addition, said lot containing 1.64 acres.

And I will on

TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Jesse G. Lindell, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 12, 1879. 32[illegible]

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LOCAL NEWS.

OUR people, and especially church members and Sunday school children, ought to go and hear the full-blood Cherokee Indians sing and lecture. The lecture will be interpreted. Subject Sunday at 2 and 8 p. m.: "Sunday Schools in the Cherokee Nation." See advertisement in this paper.

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HOLE in the Wall, Booth No. 19.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

PURE Apple Cider made every day at the Mammoth Steam Cider Press, No. 215 South Fifth street, and delivered free to all parts of the city. J. C. DUGAN, Manager.

Exchange for Woman's Work.

The board of managers respectfully announce to the St. Louis public that the formal opening of the Exchange will take place at No. 503 North Fourth street, on Wednesday, October 1. All articles for sale must be forwarded on that day. PINK HAMILTON, Secretary.

SHIRTS made with reinforced fronts will wear longer. Conway & Co., 620 Olive st., make them.

CONWAY & Co., 620 Olive st., make a specialty of making up underwear to order.

ONE of the best mechanical dentists in the West is now with Dr. E. C. Chase, 922 Olive street. Rubber plates $8, and warranted.

IT is unnecessary for us to advertise, as some firms are obliged to do. Our material and elegant fit are sufficient. J. H. Deprez & Co., originators of $5 pants, over Swope's Shoe Store.

DR. ADAMS, Turkish baths, 311 North Seventh, between Olive and Locust streets.

PILES cured by Drs. Wortman & Co., 906 Pine; no knife or pain; not a cent if not cured.

Organ Instruction

At the Beethoven Conservatory, corner 16th and Pine streets, will begin this week. This department is under the care of Professor A. Epstein, organist of St. John's Church and Dr. Sonneschein's Temple. Terms moderate. Apply at the Conservatory.

THE registers of the hotels are showing longer lists of names.

The Time to Buy.

There are a great many stylish weddings on the tapis for the early fall, and Mermod, Jaccard & Co. are getting up the elegant wedding presents, as usual taking precedence of all others in this delicate matter. Their greatest excellence perhaps lies in the fact that they can furnish the most novel, appropriate and beautiful articles on short notice, and at prices which can not fail of suiting even those who are economically inclined, and who, having the purchase of many succeeding wedding favors in view, can not afford extravagance in individual cases. At present the stock of silverware and jewelry at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s is incomparably beautiful, but it is being augmented by new and magnificent goods constantly, and their exhibit this fall will undoubtedly excel in richness and attraction that of any former displays, although last year to do this was thought impossible by all who came to admire and be convinced. Not the least beautiful and attractive are the big, bright, pure diamonds in costly mountings and velvet cases at half the price asked last fall. What consternation if diamonds should rise at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID BEEF IS FOOD. Stimulates and supports the Vital ... prevents Malarial Diseases.

REAL ESTATE.

Scarcity of Desirable Houses to Rent.

Notes on the Land Market for the Last Week.

The real estate market for the past week has partaken of the general activity of trade, and an increase in the average number of houses rented has been noted at the Exchange, and among the individual dealers.

Transfers, as has been the case for some weeks, have been very few. Owners are holding stiffly to their prices, and buyers have not yet come to their figures. Those posted in the matter think that, in a short time, transfers will be much more numerous than they have been, and it is the general opinion that rents will assume a somewhat stiffer figure in a few weeks.

The real estate market, inasmuch as rents are concerned, is all that the dealers could desire. Houses which are empty do not stay untenanted any length of time, and the demand for good six room houses, in respectable neighborhoods, is healthy and increasing.

As noted before, there is a constant inquiry for five and six-room detached cottages being made. More of this class of houses could be readily rented if they were disposable, and it is said that several gentlemen are thinking of putting up rows of such cottages. Real estate agents unite in thinking that the best investment to be found for capital is in the erection of houses of five or six rooms that will rent at $25 a month.

The upward tendency in real estate is said to be as yet more noticeable in suburban and country property than in city lots.

Pinafore Again.

Our advertising column announces amateur Pinafore again, for the Monday and Wednesday of Fair week, under the direction of Prof. Allman, and management of Mr. E. C. Simmons. The object is, of course, a charitable one, but the performance will doubtless "draw" on its own merits. It will be substantially a reproduction of the performances which gave so much satisfaction last spring, with the same Buttercup, Josephine and Captain Cochrane; other characters will soon be announced. Our own people never appear to tire of Pinafore, and this will be a fine opportunity for them to go again and see it and take with them their country friends, to whom it will be entirely new. Crowded houses may be anticipated.

MONEY.

The demand for loans was rather less important to-day than it has been for several days back, and the market worked rather easier. Money was in only fair request. Rates steady.

Counter business was active, and checking especially large.

Currency orders were generally moderate, but well scattered.

New York exchange is without any quotable value. Supply large and no demand.

Stocks were fairly active and irregular as a rule. Those who may possibly have bought Erie upon the "point" given in this column may for once congratulate themselves. (No bouquets or new hats received by the money reporter.) That prime favorite opened with a jump at 29¾c and forged steadily up to 31⅞c, where it stood when these remarks were written. Points on all sorts of stocks are plenty as flies in a sugar hogshead, all predicting wonderful things, but life and the POST-DISPATCH column are too short to give them.

At 2:30 the London cablegram quoted British consols at 97 13-16; U. S. new fives at 106¼; Erie common at 30¼; preferred at 57, and Erie new consols $79⅝.

Closing quotations of Government bonds at New York to-day are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Coupons of '81	105⅛	105¼
New 5's	103	103¼
New 4½'s, registered	105¼	105½
New 4½'s, coupons	105½	105¾
New 4's, registered	101⅝	101¾
New 4's, coupons	102⅝	102¾
Currency 6's	123	123½

The following quotations are furnished the POST-DISPATCH by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker, Third and Pine streets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	When Payable.	Rate Int.	Coupons Due.	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s	1881	6 ₽c gold.	Jan. & July.	105⅛	105⅞
New 5s	1881	5 ₽c gold.	quarterly	102⅞	103⅛
New 4½s '76	1891	4½ ₽c g'd	quarterly	105⅝	106¼
New 4s 1877	1907	4 ₽c gold.	quarterly	102¼	102⅜

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Mo. 1st m.	'95	7 ₽c cur.	Jan. & July.	111	111¼
Mo. Pa. 1st m.	'88	6 ₽c cur.	Feb. & Aug.	103	103¾
I. M. 1st m.		7 ₽c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	112	112¾
K. Pac. 1st m.		6 ₽c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	118	119

MISSOURI SIXES.

Due 1882	102½	Due 1888	106
Due 1886	104¾	Due 1889	106
Due 1887	105½		

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold	106⅛@107⅛
City 6s, gold sterling bonds	106⅛@107⅛
City 6s, currency	106⅛@107⅛
City 6s water bonds	106 @107
County 6s, gold	105⅝@106⅝
County 7s, currency	106 @107

Interest to seller.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$155	$175
Land warrants, 120 acres	115	120
Land warrants, 80 acres	75	80
Land warrants, 40 acres	35	40

COIN AND EXCHANGE.

New Orleans Exchange, sight .... par.	2.50

MONEY.

Bank Discounts for 1st class paper	7 @ 9 ₽ cent.
Outside discounts for 1st class paper	1½@ 2½ ₽ cent.
Real estate securities	7 @10 ₽ cent.

CLEARINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

	Week end'g Sept. 24.	Week end'g Oct. 1.
Thursday	$3,581,993	$3,304,325
Friday	3,292,715	3,301,897
Saturday	3,335,023	2,237,671
Monday	3,627,985	
Tuesday	3,931,434	
Wednesday	3,414,903	
Total	$21 184,053	

Quotations of Active Stocks at New York.

Compiled exclusively for the POST-DISPATCH by John J. White, Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange, rooms 125 to 131 Chamber of Commerce:

STOCKS.	Closing yesterday	Opening to-day.	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Northwestern	81	81⅛	82⅛	80⅞	82
Do. pref.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
St. Paul	68¼	68⅜	68¾	68¼	68⅝
Do. pref.	101	101	101	101	101
Michigan Central	85½	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
Lake Shore	93⅝	93¾	91½	93½	93¼
Erie	29⅝	29⅞	31⅞	29⅝	31⅜
Wabash	43⅜	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43½
K. C. & N.	......	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24¼
Do. pref.	60¼	60	60	59½	59⅝
W. U.	94¼	94⅛	95⅝	94⅛	94⅜
D., L. and W.	65⅝	66¼	67½	65⅞	67⅜
N. J. C.	59⅛	59¾	61	59⅜	60⅛
D. and H.	56¼	56⅝	56⅞	56	58⅞
O. and M.	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛
H. and St. J.	23⅝	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
Do. pref.	51⅞	52⅝	52⅝	52	52½
Pac. Mail	27	27¼	27⅞	26¾	27⅜

COMMERCE.

Receipts of Leading Articles

At St. Louis for the week ending Saturday, September 27, 1879, and total receipts since January 1, 1879, and for the same time in 1878, as reported by the Exchange:

Articles.	W'k end'g Sept 27 '79	1879 to date.	1878 to date.
Flour, brls	45,008	1,055,452	888,156
Wheat, bu	442,269	12,447,616	9,032,984
Corn, bu	55,315	9,127,857	7,337,871
Oats, bu	126,600	3,837,596	3,010,595
Rye, bu	9,711	457,992	598,253
Barley, bu	79,667	803,542	677,201
Cotton, bales	19,976	151,578	132,064
Hemp, bales	88	3,701	4,174
Hay, bales	17,987	294,131	237,044
Tobacco, hhds	370	16,957	24,133
Highwines, brls.	354	6,697	7,364
Lead, pigs	14,445	490,30[illegible]	499,873
Pork, brls	360	30,670	43,558
Hams, ℔s	7,250	4,513,371	2,453,876
Meats, ℔s	2,013,951	68,084,029	44,235,358
Lard, ℔s	221 189	7,300,741	5,334,372
Cattle, head	8,567	320,001	316,674
Sheep, head	5,936	135,356	125,383
Hogs, head	19,526	1,001,154	872,958

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
St. Louis	5,941	15,522
Central A. & B. & W.	15,170	15,048
E. St. Louis	8,420	7,585
Advance	......	......
Venice	6,720	4,915
Total	36,251	43,070

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

(Warehouses not included.)

	City.	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	20,527	5,135	35,408	61,070
Corn, bu	7,558	5,382	......	13,140
Oats, bu	1,326	....	5,105	6,431
Rye, bu	915	....	......	915
Barley, bu	2,389	....	......	2,389

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—1 car No. 2 spring, 1 car No. 3 spring, 12 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 1 car No. 2 white winter, 31 cars No. 2 red winter, 45 cars No. 3 red winter, 15 cars No. 4 winter, 5 cars rejected winter. Total—111 cars.

Corn—1 car No. 2 white, 2 cars No. 2 white mixed, 1 car rejected white mixed, 1 car No. 2 mixed. Total—5 cars.

Oats—8 cars No. 2, 1 car No. 2 white, 7 cars rejected. Total—16 cars.

Barley—5 cars No. 3 spring. Total—5 cars.

Rye—1 car No. 2, 2 cars rejected. Total—3 cars.

Withdrawn From Elevator for the Week Ending September 26.

	City Con.	Railroad.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	128,872	33,892	116,037	278,801
Corn, bu	29,058	15,937	28,500	73,495
Oats, bu	12,904	2,180	10,616	25,699
Rye, bu	1,695	1,196	....	2,891
Barley, bu	7,595	542	....	8,137

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat at Principal Points.

	Receipts. To-day	Receipts. Yes'dy	Shipments. To-day	Shipments. Yes'dy
St. Louis	64,418	85,437	8,966	18,783
Chicago	183,515	156,680	94,589	25,808
Milwaukee	117,500	115,906	23,400	82,400
Toledo	136,000	134,000	160,000	96,000
New York	355,000	254,000	......	......
Baltimore	244,043	225,449	281,382	......

Grain in Store.

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, 1879.

WHEAT.	Bush'ls	CORN.	Bushl's
No. 1 White	....	St. Char's White	407
No. 2 White	....	No. 2 White M'd	12,513
No. 3 White	1,643	Rej'd White M'd	1,278
No. 1 Red	1,234	No. 2 Mixed	292,545
No. 2 Red	608,697	Rejected	1,350
No. 3 Red	264,618	No Grade	5,414
No. 4 Winter	16,493	In Special Bins	
Rejected Winter	537	Total	313,507
No. 2 Medium	66,410		
No. 2 Spring	1,980	OATS.	Bushl's
No. 3 Spring	489		
Wheat in Special Bins	110,391	No. 2 Mixed	111,728
		No. 2 White	7,090
Total	1072492	Rejected	33,102
		No Grade	1,380
RYE.	Bush'ls	In Special Bins	7,610
		Total	160,910
No. 2	50,587	BARLEY.	Bushl's
No Grade	1,218		
Rejected	455	In Special Bins	21,748
Total	52,260	Total	21,748

Comparative Stocks of Grain in Store in St. Louis.

	Sept. 27, 1879.	Sept. 20, 1879.	Sept. 28, 1878.	Sept. 29, 1877.
Wheat	1,072,492	1,112,073	651,754	110,024
Corn	313,507	363,160	234,407	109,372
Oats	160,910	126,337	98,878	65,937
Rye	52,260	48,900	99,747	13,653
Barley	21,748	19,237	62,327	85,596

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	109⅛	111
" " Sept.	109⅛	111 nom
" " Oct.	110⅛ bid	111⅜
" " Nov.	111⅛ bid	113
" " Dec.	112⅜ bid	114
" " year	109	110½ bid
No. 3 red wheat, cash	104	106
No. 4 red wheat, cash	100 bid	101¾
No. 2 spring, cash	——	
No. 2 Mediterranean	105 bid	109
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	35	35 bid
" " Sept.	34¼ bid	34⅞ bid
" " Oct.	34⅞ bid	35 3-16
" " Nov.	32 15-16 bid	33
" " Dec.	31⅝ bid	32 5-16 bid
" " year	32	32 nom
" " Jan.	31⅞ bid	——
" " Feb.	32⅛ bid	——
" " Mar.	32⅜ bid	——
" " May	32½ bid	——
Rejected corn, cash	32 bid	32½ bid
No. 2 wh. mxd. c. cash	41 bid	32⅞ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	25⅛	25⅞
" " Sept.	25 bid	25⅞ bid
" " Oct.	24¾	24⅞ bid
" " Nov.	24¾	25⅛
" " Dec.	25⅛ bid	25⅛ bid
" " year	24	24 bid
Rejected oats, cash	21½ bid	22
No. 2 white oats	25⅞ bid	——
No. 2 rye, cash	57½	57
Rejected rye, cash	——	——
Mess pork, cash	$9 65	$9 87½
D. S. shoulders	3⅜@3.40	3⅜@3.40
D. S. clear ribs	5.60	5.60
" clear	5.85	5.85
Bacon shoulders, cash	3.90@4	4
" long clear, cash	6⅜	6⅜@6½
" clear rib, cash	6⅜	6⅜@6½
" " Sept.		
" clear, cash	6⅝@⅞	6⅝@6⅞
Canvassed S. C. Hams	8¾@10½	8¾@10½
Tallow, prime country	5⅝	5⅝
Lard, prime steam	5⅞	5.95@6

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

FUTURES.

Wheat—It was a fight between bulls and bears all day, and if there had been trading of consequence in anything but "wind" this would have been a veritable "Black Friday" in wheat. The result of the day shows an extreme range of 5@5½c per bushel compared with the close at this hour yesterday. The market opened very firm and strong at an advance and strengthened up some 3c per bushel from the close yesterday afternoon, then became panicky and dropped off, until at the close prices stood at just about the close at 3:30 p. m. yesterday. And through the entire day trading was altogether nominal. Reported sales were as follows: 10,000 bu September at $1 13¼; 100,000 bu October at $1 15¼@1 11⅝; 180,000 bu November at $1 16@1 13; 185,000 bu December at $1 17⅛@1 13⅞.

Corn—Higher and strong, but almost dead dull. Sales: 20,000 bu October at 35⅛@35 3-16c; 15,000 bu November at 33¼@33c; 15,000 bu year at 32 3 16c to 32c.

Oats—Higher and strong, but so stiff as to be inactive. Only sale was 30,000 bu November at 35¼ to 35⅛c.

CASH TRANSACTIONS.

Flour advanced in sympathy with wheat, but was very irregular. Lots of low grades, say extra and below, were in demand at full outside quotations, but next to none offering; all else sold lightly. We quote the closing rates: Fine $3 90@4 00; superfine $4 15@4 35; x $4 45@4 65; xx $4 80@5 00; xxx $5 15@5 30; family $5 40@5 50; choice $5 60@5 70; fancy $5 75@6 15.

Wheat—Market opened excited and largely higher, with sales of grade No. 2 at $1 14@1 14½ and No. 4 at $1 05, while No. 3 had buyers at $1 08—and choice samples at opening brought $1 15@1 16; with unfavorable telegraphic advices later on, prices declined heavily on Call, and were still further off (and weak) at close,—latest values on Nos. 4, 3 and 2 shown above, while choice samples were then down to $1 12½, and other stock off in ratio; No. 2 Mediterranean brought $1 09 (3 advance) uniformly. Sales: Grades [this side and st. fr. unless otherwise stated]: No. 2 red early in morning—2 cars at $1 14@1 14½, 10 cars at $1 14⅝, after call—1 car at $1 13, 4 at $1 14½, 20 cars part in V. and 15,000 bu reg. (to speculators and millers) at $1 11; No. 3 red, on call and after—15 cars in C. to a shipper at $1 06⅛, 3 in C. and St. L. at $1 06¼, 5 in St. L. at $1 06½, 28 in St. L. and reg. and 3 in E. and V. at $1 06⅛—all to millers, as was the No. 4 of which 5 cars to arrive in C. sold early in morning at $1 05, 20 cars on call and after at $1 01¾, 1 late at $1 00⅛; rejected—1 at 96c; No. 2 Med.—15½ cars part reg. at $1 09; No. 3 white—2 cars at $1 06.

Corn—Grades—Higher all round, No. 2 mixed opened at 35c and sold up to 35½c, but closed at 35¼c; (¼c higher). Rejected scarce and ½c better—each taken by distilling buyers. No. 2 white—mixed 2c higher and rejected white mixed ½c better—each in good milling request. Samples—Steady and firm. Sales: Grades—3 cars No. 2 mixed in C. at 35c, 5,000 bu and 2 cars do St. L. at 35¼c, 2 cars do at 35½c, 2 cars rejected this side at 33c, 1 car No. 2 white mixed at 45c, 2 cars rejected white mixed St. L. at 42½c.

Oats—Grades higher; No. 2 and No. 2 white sold to speculators at ½c advance; rejected opened at 22½c and closed firm and in brisk order demand at 22c—¼c higher. Samples steady at 28½ to 29c for prime mixed in sks; movement larger, as some order buyers were in market. Sales—Grades, 17 cars No. 2 part reg. this side and 3 cars No. 2 white at 25¼c, 7 cars fresh to strictly fresh rejected at 22½c, 6 cars do 22c.

Pork—Small sales at $10 part f. o. b. E. side, 60 brls p. t.; orders—100 at $10 25.

D. S. Meats—Stiffer; car lots summer f. o. b. E. side held at 3½c for shoulders, 5⅜c for long clear and c'ribs, 5.90c for short clear—possibly salable 10c per 100 ℔s less. Sales: 10,000 ℔s short clear at 5.85c, 40 bxs do (30-day) at 6c, 40 bxs at 5.65c for long clear and 5.85c for c'ribs; order lots c'ribs and clear at 6c and 6¼c.

Bacon—Very active and stiffer—offering small, hence sales (414 csks and bxs, mainly sides) were in part for early next week's delivery—shoulders 4c, long clear and clear rib at 6⅜c to 6⅜c, short clear at 6⅝c to 6⅞c—some of each on p. t., and 20,000 ℔s loose short clear at 6.60@6.62½c; orders (80 pkgs)—shoulders 4⅛c, long clear clear rib 6⅝c, clear 7c.

Lard—5.95c bid for prime steam; 100 tcs loose sold at 5⅝c.

The Cotton Market.

Spots were steady and firm, but less doing, sales being reported of 391 bales. New York advanced ⅛c and was quiet, Liverpool going up 1-16d and firm, though also quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	8⅛	—
Ordinary	8⅞	9 7-16
Good ordinary	9⅞	10 3-16
Low middling	7⅞	10 9-16
Middling	10⅛	10⅞
Good middling	10⅞	11⅛
Middling fair	10⅞	11⅛

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.

Stocks to-day, 10,308; same day last year, 4,401 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments, bales.
To-day	2,720	1,569
Same day last year	935	800
Total for season to date	32,543	20,649
Same time last year	13,353	8,861

NEW YORK.

Futures closed easy. Sales 41,000 bales.

Future quotations: January, 10.17; February, 10.32; March, 10.46; April, 10.59; May, 10.72; June, ——; July, ——; August, ——; September, 10.34; October, 10.21; November, 10.10; December, 10.11.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.

New York, 1,062; Savannah, 5,279; Galveston, 2,509; Wilmington, 995; Baltimore, 90; Boston, 972; Cincinnati, ——; City Point, ——; New Orleans, 5,189; Charleston, 3,502; Mobile, 1,354; Norfolk, 2,742; Philadelphia, —; Memphis, ——; Port Royal, ——; other points, ——.

NET RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR 1 DAY.

Receipts this week, 22,976 bales. Exports this week, 1,114 bales. Stocks to-day, 213,952 bales; same time last year, 18,061 bales. same day last year, 179,853 bales.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Uplands, 6 11-16d; Orleans, 6 13-16d. Sales 7,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 64. Providence, 64. New York, 59. Philadelphia, 57. Baltimore, 56.

A GOOD PLAN.—THE MOST PROFITABLE way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among the shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

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BATHS, ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, and every other bath.
Health and comfort assured.
Under Lindell Hotel.
J. P. THOMAS, Proprietor.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SITUATION as second cook by a sober young man; good references. Address Ed. S., this office. 27

ALL the latest designs in Paper-hanging, Window Shades, Frames, Pictures and Mirrors, cheap at Stephens', 811 Washington avenue. 26*

DESK ROOM in, or part of desirable law office, at 215 North Fifth street, rooms 1 and 2. 27

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE,
914 to 918 Pine Street.
Livery at all hours, day and night. Special attention is called to our extra size, box stalls for road horses.
C. G. BRENIZER & CO.

LOST—Saturday, Sept. 27th, a Russia leather pocket book containing about $17 in money and three car tickets, in going from Garrison avenue and Olive street to the Lucas Market. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to 2918 Lucas avenue or to 511 Pine street, room 4. 27

Closing Prices at Other Points.

Closing prices at other markets, reported by John J. White, Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, September 27, 1 p. m.
Wheat—$1 05⅜ October, $1 08 November.
Corn—37⅛c October, 36⅜c November.
Oats—26⅞c October, 27⅛c November.
Pork—$9 75 October, $8 45 November.
Lard—6.12½c October, 5.70c November.

The Produce Market.

APPLES—Quiet but firm. Sales: 132 brls choice mixed $1 80@1 90; 32 brls golden pippin $2 30; 40 brls small and slack brls 65c; 100 brls medium shipping $1 35; 36 brls baldwins $1 94; 2 cars mixed E trk p. t.

POTATOES—Wagon receipts sold loose ₽ bu: Small and inferior to choice rose 40@55c; peerless 50@55c. Shipments—Sale 1 car Iowa rose 50c; 1 car do 52½c; 30 brls peerless $1 50, all del.

SWEET POTATOES—Steady and unchanged. On orders (brls in): Yellow and red Nansemond and Spanish red $2 75; red Bermuda $2@2 25.

BUTTER—The number of buyers on the market was noticeably small, and the general feeling was much tamer. Dairy, however, continued to find more buyers and the rate for gilt edge selections of well known brands was sustained. Creamery in liberal offering, quiet and easier. The market would no doubt have remained firm at the late advance, but as the latter part of the month is now here buyers prefer waiting until after the 1st in order to have a larger time to pay their monthly contracts. Medium and low grades, as also grease, quiet but unchanged. Sales were: Choice yellow dairy 22@23c and selections of well-known brands 24c and occasionally 25c (this is an outside price and only in a small way); seconds 18@20c. Creamery 27@28c in lots and 29c in a small way; 30c was paid for a few well-known brands in a small way, but very little could be moved at this figure. Medium grades 14@18c as in quality. Grades 8@11c. Grease 4½@5c.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged at 14c guaranteed strictly fresh, and 13c shippers' count for known marks. Off lots overplenty and slow at 2c to 4c ₽ doz. lower.

POULTRY—Market glutted, demand limited and feeling weak, but values essentially unchanged. We continue to quote nominally: Spring chickens—small $1 00@1 25, medium to choice $1 35@1 60; fancy large and selected $1 75@2. Old—hens, small to medium $2 25@2 35; choice large $2 40@2 50; mixed (roosters and hens) $1 90@2 10; straight roosters rough to choice $1 50@1 75. Ducks—Large young $1 50@1 75; old $1 25@1 50. Young Turkeys $2@2 75, and old $4@7 as in size and condition; young geese $3@3 50 ₽ doz for choice fat.

GAME—Weather cool and favorable for the handling of game and demand good. Sales were: Grouse—Drawn and selected $4 50@5, undressed and "off" sold as low as $2. Venison saddles (dressed) 13@14c; undressed 10@12½c. Carcasses—Buck—Fair to choice 6@8c, and Doe 5@7c ₽ ℔ for choice fat. Upland Plover $1. Young Wood Duck $1@1 25; Teal $1@1 25; Mallard $3. Wood Cock $4 75@5. Squirrel 75c@$1. Rabbit $1 50; JackRabbit $3; Pigeons (tame and wild live) $1 50, or dressed packed in ice 75c ₽ dozen. Quail, $2; Wild Turkey, 40@75c a piece as in size and condition.

LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1878:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Cattle	101	430	300	1,382
Hogs	1,639	1,727	2,301	4,217
Sheep	1,033	492	1,160	452

CATTLE—There was a fair demand for good native and Texan butcher cattle, notwithstanding that it was the closing day of the week, and the scant offerings proved a disappointment to local speculators and the buyers for the canning companies. A few Eastern shippers had some orders to fill and wanted good fat and well matured steers, but there were none of these in the pens. The bulk of the light supply consisted of medium mixed butcher stuff, which found prompt disposal at strong prices. Yesterday afternoon there was but little doing, as the supply was limited. The prospects for the coming week a little more flattering, as the glut in the leading Eastern stock centers is worked off and the run of grass cattle considerably diminished. Good fat native steers are the grades in demand. Stock and feeding steers likewise in better demand. Common and inferior truck, however, should be held back by farmers and country shippers. Ruling quotations steady.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
62	Texan steers	853	2 37½
16	Texan cows and heifers	814	2 37½
25	native cows and steers	892	2 37⅜

HOGS—All classes of buyers were out in force and all of them were eager for purchases. Offerings moderate and mainly of good fat heavy hogs, which found prompt disposal to shippers and packers at $3 40@3 65 ₽ 100 ℔s. The latter buyers were very urgent in their demands for mixed packing grades. Half fat hogs are not wanted. Values firm; skips and rough $2 75@3 25; mixed packing $3 35@3 60; Yorkers and Baltimore $3 40@3 55; butcher and select $3 50@3 70.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	196	$3 50	23	271	3 60
21	256	3 50	33	293	3 15
76	175	3 50	31	249	3 40
71	184	3 50	33	184	3 45
15	336	3 40	26	284	3 45
61	197	3 55	31	198	3 55

SHEEP—Offerings scant, and this had the effect of keeping out buyers. Shipping and butcher demand quite urgent for all grades above common. Lambs scarce and wanted. Values firm.

We quote: $2 25@2 40 for common to medium muttons, $2 50@3 25 for fair to good and $3 35@3 50 for choice. Extra heavy and prime shipping sheep $3 50@3 65 per 100 ℔s. Lambs $1@2 50 per head. Texan sheep $2 25@3 per head.

Live Stock Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Hogs—Steady and firm; common $2 60@3 20; fair to good light $3 40@3 60; packing grades $3 45@3 65; butchers' $3 65@3 75.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Beeves—No receipts; no trade. Dressed beef steady at 5@6⅛c ₽ ℔ for Texas and Colorado sides and 6@8c for native do. Shipments to-day 580 head live cattle and 1,940 quarters beef. Shipments for week, 580 live cattle, 3,520 quarters. Sheep, receipts 2,400; market flat, with very little trade, limited business; $3 50@4 50 for common to good sheep, $4 50@5 20 for lambs; no call for shipping sheep; shipments to-day 550 carcasses mutton, for week 950. Swine—Receipts 5,000; little firmer feeling for light weights, and one car-load ordinary Western hogs, 130 ℔s av., sold at $4 ₽ 100 lbs; nominal quotations $3 75@4 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, September 27.—Hogs—Receipts 1,300; fairly active and a shade better; light $3 65@3 80; heavy shipping $3 50@3 60; packing $3 35@3 60. Cattle—Receipts 2,500; natives good and strong at $4 00@4 80; butchers' weak and dull; stockers fairly active, and steady; Western plenty and lower, many unsold.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton quiet at 10c. Flour quiet; receipts, 19,000 barrels; sales, 11,000; $5 05@5 25 for common to extra. State and Western-hoop unchanged. Rye flour steady at $3 90@4 25. Wheat feverish; receipts, 356,000 bu; sales, 224,000 bu; No. 2 red September $1 30@1 31⅛. Rye unchanged. Corn less firm; receipts, 78,000; sales, 175,000; 53@53½. Barley quiet. Oats firm; receipts, 33,000; sales, 28,000; 36⅛@38c mixed Western; 36½@42c white. Pork stronger at $9 25. Beef unchanged. Lard stronger at 6⅜c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 7@11½c. Whisky $1 10. Sugar and eggs unchanged. Petroleum—Crude 5⅝@6½c.

CHICAGO, September 27.—Wheat strong, higher and closed easier. No. 2 red $1 10@1 11; spring $1 05@1 05½ cash; $1 05⅜ October and November. Sales: $1 09⅜. Corn stronger; 37c cash; 37⅛c October; 36⅜c November. Oats firm; 25⅜c bid cash; 26⅛c October; 27⅛c bid November. Rye 60c. Barley 76c. Pork generally strong and higher; irregular; $9 75 cash and October; $8 45 November; $8 42½ bid January. Lard firm and strong; 6⅛c cash; 5.70c November; 5.72½c January. Whisky $1 07.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27—Flour—Firmer and moderately active; XXX $5@5 37½; family $5 37½@5 62½. Receipts 2,660 brls. Corn—Firm; mixed 54c; white 56c; yellow 56c. Oats—Quiet, strong, 35@36c. Hay, steady, Choice $24; prime $20. Bran—Jobbing 75c. Cornmeal—Quiet at $2 40@2 50.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, Sept. 27.—Arrived: Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 a. m.; Cons. Millar, St. Louis, 3 a. m. Departed: Greenville, Vicksburg, midnight; Alton and Paris Brown, New Orleans, 2 a. m.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 3 a. m., John Gilmore, New Orleans, 6 a. m.; Cons. Millar, Cincinnati, 7 a. m. Weather fair and cool.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—River falling, with 2 feet 4 inches in canal, and 16 inches on falls. Arrivals and departures: Maggie Harper, Madison, to Madison; City of Yazoo, for St. Louis; Jas. Guthrie, from Henderson—laid up.

Gentlemen desiring fine goods of new and novel designs can not fail to make satisfactory selections from our large assortment of

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Embracing all the Latest London, Paris and New York Styles. Purchasing all foreign, as well as domestic, goods from first hands enables us to offer the finest qualities at prices usually paid for the lower grades.

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Str. SPREAD EAGLE .... H. Leyhe, Master,
Leaves this day at 3 p. m.
Receiving at Eagle Packet Company's wharfboat, foot of Vine street.
HENRY LEYHE, Supt.
TRUE DODGE, Agent.

Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co.
For Keokuk and Way Landings.
STR. GOLDEN EAGLE .... Asbury, Master,
Leaves SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 4 p. m.
For Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.
Str. RED CLOUD .... Williams, Master.
Leaves MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 12, m.
For Clarksville, Louisiana and Way Landings.
Str. ALEX. KENDALL .... Jas. Best, Master
Leaves TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 p. m.
W. F. DAVIDSON, President.
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DIAMOND JO. LINE,
For Quincy, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque, McGregor, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Str. LIBBIE CONGER,
JOHN KILLEEN .... Master.
Leaves SATURDAY evening, Sept. 27. Loading at the foot of Washington avenue. For through rates to all points on the Han. and St. Jo. and M. I. and N. Railroads. T. J. BUFORD, Agent, 517 North Levee.

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NEW ORLEANS ANCHOR LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY LANDINGS.
Steamer BELLE OF SHREVEPORT,
COGHILL .... Master,
Leaves SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 5 p. m.
Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
CARVELL .... Master.
Leaves TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 5 p. m.
Steamer ANNIE P. SILVER,
SILVER .... Master,
Leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 5 p.
For freight or passage apply on board wharfboat, foot of Market street.
JOHN W. CARROLL, Gen. Ft. Agt.

KOUNTZ LINE.
For New Orleans and all Way Landings,
Str. H. C. YAEGER,
Leaves SATURDAY, September 27, 5 p. m. Wharfboat foot of Myrtle street.
JOHN W. KING, Agent.

KOUNTZ LINE.
For Chester, Cape Girardeau, Grand Tower, and all way landings, the steamer
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Leaves every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 p. m., from Kountz Line wharfboat.
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Regular Saturday Packet for Cairo, Paducah, Evansville, Owensboro and Cincinnati.
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Str. JOSIE HARRY.
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From Illinois wharfboat. Send freight in there Monday morning.
P. S. DROWN, Agent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Sanitarium—The Fourteenth Series of Gospel Temperance Meetings, conducted by P. D. Cerdell, will be held in the grounds of the St. Louis Sanitarium, 2017 Cass avenue, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Thomas P. Haley, Rev. W. W. Polk, Prof. J. E. Hall, Col. G. W. A. Brantley and Dr. W. H. Ross will address the audience. Mrs. Florence Hyde and Mrs. Emma Sherman will render temperance readings. Prof. N. Hall Todd and Richard Mills will sing solos. The Sanitarium Band of Hope will furnish music. Organ accompaniment. Seventh street cars going north pass the grounds.

MERCHANT TAILORS!
SPECIAL ATTENTION!
Public Administrator's Sale of Merchant Tailoring Goods.

Notice is hereby given that, as Public Administrator for the City of St. Louis, and as such in charge of the estate of the late Patrick Dillon, deceased, I will sell on
TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1879,
at the store lately occupied by deceased, No. 604 Olive street, in the city of St. Louis, one of the largest and best assorted and most fashionable stocks of men's wear ever brought to this city. The stock is almost entirely new, and the greater portion of it never cut, having been bought by Mr. Dillon in the month of August, just prior to his death from the well known wholesale houses of Messrs. J. B. Ellison & Son, Philadelphia; E. H. Van Ingen and A. Origet, of New York. This fact alone ought to be a sufficient guarantee that the goods are all first-class. I will also sell, at the same time and place, the store fixtures and unexpired term of lease on the building. Sale commences at 10 o'clock a. m., and continues from day to day, until the entire stock is sold. Terms, cash.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator for the City of St. Louis.
Office, Room 10, second floor, Ins. Building, N. W. corner Sixth and Locust sts.
St. Louis, September 27, 1879.

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Thirteenth Annual Term opens October 15th, 1879, closes May 29, 1880, for Annual Examinations. Course of study comprises two Annual Terms, seven months each. Diploma admits to bar in State and U. S. Courts in Missouri. Candidates for senior class examined only at beginning of term. Term fee, $80, including use of Law Library.
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